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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Weighing the Under Dog

Europe Spars for a Hold

Business Gets a 'Go' Signal

¶ **Students' Peace Move**—"Because we want to keep America out of war, we pledge ourselves to make our Government a force for peace; because Fascism would destroy our generation, we rededicate ourselves to the struggle for democracy." Thus the United Student Peace Committee announces a new oath at demonstrations at campus rallies in which some 750,000 students participate. The oath conceives of an armed defense against aggression, combined with a positive purpose not to become aggressors.

¶ **Economic Balance**—A Yale audience hears William Allen White (small town editor with a big town reputation) declare that democratic institutions depend on broadening the base of economic participation to include the underprivileged. He warns that the economic problems in the modern streamlined age demand rapid and intelligent solutions, for, since the "underprivileged group" are subject to the sway of demagogues, they hold the balance of political power. Hence the problem of this age—namely: that while democracy is slow and fumbling, requiring patience for its successful operation, the need of the time is for quick, wise action. Dictatorships arise when demagogues are allowed to take advantage of this lapse. • They can certainly be discouraged when democratic institutions succeed in broadening the base of economic participation in the potential abundance which is the gift of the machine age.

¶ **International Whatnot**—As British and French leaders prepare for conferences in London out of which is expected to issue an Anglo-French Pact in which will be wrapped the fate of democracy in Europe—the National Socialist clamor in central Europe, and especially in Czechoslovakia, breaks out with increased vigor, if with less assurance. Opinion is general that France will use its influence to induce Britain to abandon its detached attitude toward the fate of the Czech democracy. Indeed, with Russia and France bound by treaty to intervene in case of an attack on Czechoslovakia, the implication seems to be that a British-French Alliance would almost automatically bring Czechoslovakia into the orbit of British interests. Britain meanwhile sees no respite from its program of super-armed preparedness.

• **Complicating the fate** of Central Europe is the question of Russia's ability to implement its commitments in the Danubian sector, and this will supply the subject for a series of debates beginning in London this week and ending in Geneva in May. Russia's weakness, it is whispered, may make it willing to concede tacit approval of the Franco-Anglo-Italo triangle and remove its influence from Spain. • This, of course, might save the faces of democracies willing to sacrifice the Loyalists and condone the seizure of Ethiopia in the name of "realism."

¶ **All Ready, Business?**—The green light at last appears for industry, as a united national drive toward recovery is prepared in Washington. With sixteen leading industrial and financial leaders pledging cooperation, and a friendly luncheon talk between President Roosevelt and the Fords, father and son, seeming to put the seal of compromise on efforts of government and industry to head off another unnecessary depression, the way of business traffic seems clear ahead. Whether the opportunity will be grasped remains to be seen. Business motorists, suddenly presented with additional horse power, may be timid about stepping on the gas. However, the Ford visit seems a symbol of encouragement, the new tax bill seems to favor business enterprise, and statements of big businessmen constitute peace overtures which seem to conform with the Presidential mood. Further statements, other conferences, more assurance from the President, growing confidence among buyers and sellers are indicated. • The fanfare of fear could be drowned by the honking of eager business horns.

¶ **Earth's Slippery Shell**—Natural scientists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington present studies indicating that the earth's crust may be slipping around its molten core—like a wheel on an axle—thus producing variations in the earth's magnetic field. Almost as interesting as their findings is the device used in the studies—a new electrical tube, able to detect changes in the directions of particles as tiny as a pin point. They discover that in the past few thousand years "true north"—supposed to be one of the absolutes of nature—has fluctuated by as much as 90 degrees. Since they deem it unlikely that the north magnetic pole has moved a quarter of a circle, they assume that the crust of the earth has turned and twisted by that amount. This would explain why such surprising things as tropically created coal at the South Pole, for instance, is possible. • It might also explain why Bostonians find it so easy to slip over to Europe on their vacations.

Throws Hat in G. O. P. Ring

By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall

Former Speaker of Massachusetts House, Announces Candidacy for Governorship at Primaries. (Inset) The State Capitol on Beacon Hill

Bay State Republicans Open Aggressive Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Things are about due to pop in the old Bay State.

Believing that the sun is about to set on the "Happy Days" of the Democratic Party, and that the star of the Grand Old Party is once more in the ascendancy, Massachusetts Republicans today drew tight their lines for the most concerted effort to regain the Beacon Hill redoubts they have made in all the eight lean years that the sons of Jefferson and Jackson have held the stronghold.

It is an item of historic interest that one of the leaders of the foray is to be Leverett Saltonstall, direct descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, the only titled member of the original Bay Company. The pioneer Saltonstall came on the Arbella, which was a few years behind the Mayflower, but a mighty notable vessel in Massachusetts history, nonetheless.

It seems there has always been a Saltonstall doing something in the State service. One was a Governor back in King Philip's day.

So backed by this tradition Leverett Saltonstall, himself a former Speaker of the House of Representatives, but for two years a political "have-not" because of his defeat for Lieutenant Governor in 1936, announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination today. And he is ready to debate with any man who argues, as former Gov. James M. Curley has previously done, that "blue-blood" ancestry is a shameful heritage and a necessary bar to public service. As a counter attack, Mr. Saltonstall insists a man should not be penalized because his ancestors served the State and Nation well.

First Leader in the Field

Mr. Saltonstall is the first major Republican leader to announce his candidacy for Governor, although Frederick Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury previously made known their gubernatorial ambitions.

His announcement is expected to thin drastically the field of prospective Republican candidates. Among those expected to forgo their opposition ambitions are Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House; Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and Judge Miles.

However, there is considerable doubt that John W. Haigis, 1936 Republican gubernatorial nominee, will drop out unless a state-wide survey he is now conducting proves conclusively he cannot win. A Haigis announcement is expected before June 1. Mr. Haigis defeated Mr. Saltonstall in 1936 for the Republican pre-primary convention endorsement for Governor. Mr. Saltonstall was endorsed for Lieutenant Governor.

This year the candidates will go directly into the primaries, the pre-primary convention system having been repealed by the Legislature.

Some Republicans are fearful that a new Saltonstall-Haigis contest will revive the feud between eastern and western Massachusetts Republicans.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

'200 Families' Playing Large Role in France

Like America's '60' They Figure Big in Republic's Political Picture

Capitalist Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Discussion in the United States of America's "60 families"—barons of big business and finance who are alleged to dominate the economic life of the nation—raises the question: How far did the French Popular Front get in its efforts to break the grip of France's "200 families"?

Even while President Roosevelt is attempting to win the co-operation of big business to overcome the present recession, several of his lieutenants are leading an attack against the 60-odd outstanding personalities who symbolize, more than they actually represent, the economic aristocracy of the country.

In France, former Premier Léon Blum who led the Popular Front in its charge against the financial oligarchy of the 200 families has dropped out of the Government. But the Socialist party of which he is the head, and several members of the present cabinet as well, still continue to carry on their struggle against the aristocrats of French capitalism.

Popular Front Party

In the summer of 1936, the victorious Popular Front party—representing in the main the French working masses—marched against and successfully besieged the "Bastille" of the 200 families, the Bank of France.

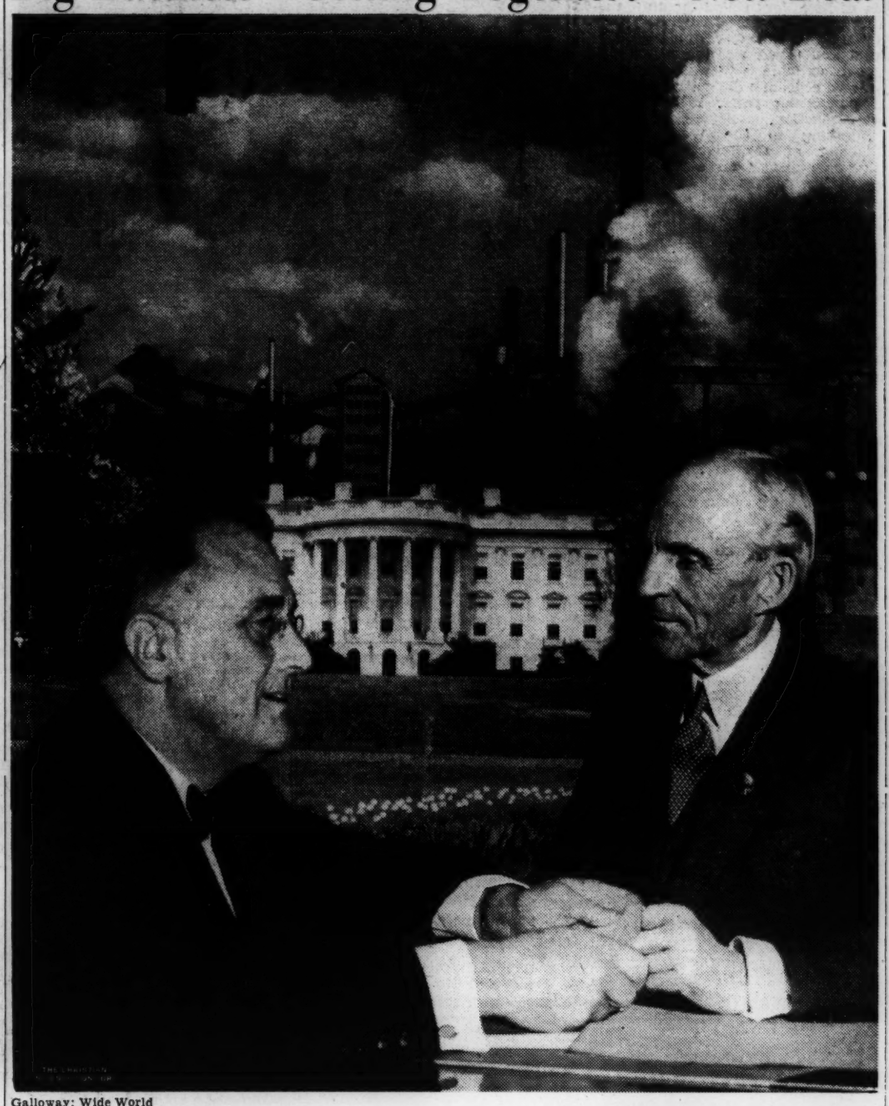
The board of Regents of the Bank was abolished and the control of the institution passed almost entirely into the hands of the Government. Now, however, a year and a half later, it is only too clear that the taking of this financial Bastille did not by any means complete the conquest.

Just what is meant by the "200 families?" This expression signifies a relatively small group of big French capitalists who through a complex system of interlocking directorates have come to dominate a very large part of French finance, industry and commerce.

It was Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense in the present cabinet, who was credited with originating the term. "In our individualistic democracy," he wrote several years ago, "there are 200 families who by the interpenetration of boards of directors and by the growing importance of banking which controls both the sale of industrial shares and credit, have become the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Big Business—Getting Together?—New Deal



Galloway; Wide World

President Roosevelt — Henry Ford

This Composite Picture, Showing President Roosevelt and Mr. Ford Against a Background of the White House and the Ford Factories, Points to a New Effort in National Co-operation for Recovery

New Deal 'Steals a Ride' On Progressive Bandwagon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—By sending Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, to the Madison, Wis., conference of Progressives called for tomorrow and intended to lead to the formation of a powerful liberal party by 1940, the New Deal has dealt itself into the game.

And President Roosevelt last night, by declaring that the more organization of liberals there is in the United States the better, deliberately seemed to keep one foot within the La Follette camp though the Wisconsin leaders have been newly and sharply critical of his policies. That is to say, the President seems unwilling to have himself stranded when any political organizing of liberals is going on. He appears to be looking ahead to the possibility that he himself may need that political organization. He is unwilling to surrender leadership of the liberal movement to the La Follette brothers and their allies.

Mr. Berle is a frequent presidential consultant, and was a member of the first Roosevelt "brain trust." He also worked for Mayor Fiorello La Guardia as Chamberlain of the City of New York, so he constitutes a bridge between the Roosevelt, the La Guardia, and the La Follette camps.

New Deal Delegate?

The President said Mr. Berle had been invited to the Madison conference, thus combatting the suggestion that his visit was at the New Deal's initiative, and so perhaps the Assistant Secretary of State cannot be called an official Roosevelt delegate. But he is close to it, and he informed the President of his intentions before he went.

The Madison conference is the most impressive pre-campaign gathering of progressives that has taken

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

British Find Budget Heavy But Even Foes Call It Just

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—Unpopular as are the heavy increases in taxation for which Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has provided in the budget for the coming fiscal year and which raise the tax rate from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent, even such opposition journals as the Manchester Guardian and the News Chronicle of London today couple the usual party denunciation of it with an admission that, though it may be painful, it is also just.

Financial circles buzz with alternatives for raising revenue which might have been adopted, most of them agreeing that they would have put the new burden which most orthodox economists fundamentally approve, upon shoulders other than those which Sir John has selected for this purpose.

An immediate effect upon the London Exchange has been depressing, but some high authorities think this may be only a passing phase until the fresh spending which new taxes are to finance begins to stimulate buying.

Tea Tax Criticized

Heaviest criticism centers upon the extra 2d. a pound that is added to the already very high tax upon tea, as this hits workers whose difficulties in paying their way are already severe.

Doubts also are expressed as to the adequacy of measures otherwise generally approved which the budget provides for stopping evasions of the supertax and "death duties."

Two features, meanwhile, are emphasized in official circles. One is that the budget puts what the London Times calls a "practical valuation" upon the efforts the Government is making to learn if it honorably can find a road to international reconciliation and good will which alone can render the armament increase superfluous.

British budget found based on sound financing: Page 2.

Albania Celebrates Marriage of Zog To 'U.S.' Countess

TIRANA, Albania, April 27 (AP)—In a civil ceremony marked with mountaineer simplicity, Countess Geraldine Apponyi, whose mother was an American, became the first Queen of the Albanians today when she was accepted in marriage by King Ahmed Zog.

A salvo of 101 guns and the tolling of church bells signalled the marriage.

The ceremony was held in an atmosphere half Oriental, half Occidental. Officiating at the wedding was Heqmet Delvina, Vice-President of Parliament, who read the conditions of marriage from the civil code in the presence of 200 guests and members of the royal family.

Countess Geraldine thus became the only Queen possessing American blood.

The ceremony took place in the flower-banked annex of the small royal palace. The walls were covered with antique firearms.

The bride, slightly taller than the King, was resplendent in bridal gown of white satin, embroidered with diamante, pearls and silver threads in flower designs. Her embroidered court train was long. A large veil of white tulle trailed from a high diadem of orange blossoms.

The King wore a sabre and colorful decorations with his uniform as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The King's bodyguard of 1,000 men completely surrounded the palace grounds, but admitted the crowd inside the walls where it pressed close to the palace doors.

Thousands of picturesquely dressed mountaineers—Ghegs from the north and Tosks from the south—milled about, trying to glimpse the royal pair.

Tirana: Where East and West Meet: Page 2.

Royal Bride and Groom

Wide World; Acme

The King — The Queen

Before Her Marriage to King Zog, the New Queen of Albania Was Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary

Recovery: Ford Visit To White House Setting Stage

16 Leaders of Finance and Industry Pledge Co-operation

Some Hindrances To Program Seen

Auto Maker's Visit Held Symbolic of Efforts to End Distrust

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—A united national drive toward recovery was prepared today. In President Roosevelt's luncheon talk with Henry and Edsel Ford, in the pledge of co-operation from 16 leading industrial and financial leaders, the stage was set for a long-awaited common effort to pull out of the business tailspin which is recorded on the indices.

The stage was set. But what action will take place upon it remains to be seen. So far the signs have been promising. The Ford visit alone takes on great symbolic significance. The statement from the 16 leaders of business and finance is encouraging. But much more than words and mere visits is necessary, in the view of eager waiting analysts here.

Big Business Statement

The big businessmen's statement, prepared through the aid of John W. Hanes, newly appointed "Wall Street member" of the Securities Exchange Commission was a peace overture of broad implications, and President Roosevelt acclaimed it as "excellent." Further statements, further talks between the President and leaders of the industrial world are expected before long. Every effort is apparently being made to counteract the feelings of mistrust and doubt which have added to the economic factors of the present recession.

But, even today, there were counteracting influences to the optimism aroused by all the good-will talk. At his press conference yesterday, the President emphasized once more that he is pressing hard for wages and hours legislation at the present session. And in the tax bill, on which agreement was finally reached today, the outward shell at least of the undistributed profits tax remains. Many spokesmen of business had been urging outright repeal of this tax and were opposed to wages and hours legislation, not so much because big business is against such skeletonized minimum standards as were proposed, but simply to avoid legislation of any kind whatever which might now affect or discourage business.

The Ford Luncheon

The Ford visit naturally took on most graphic interest. Mr. Ford and his party arrived at 8:40 this morning, in a drawing room of an ordinary Pullman.

"I'm only a passenger," said Mr. Ford as he stepped from the car, continuing the taciturn approach to the White House interview which he had first set in comments at Sudbury, Mass., that he came to ask no favors and give no advice.

No Government officials were at the station to greet Mr. Ford—they only meet officials of other Governments. With Mr. Ford was his son Edsel, and Walter J. Cameron, his radio spokesman and public relations adviser. The slender industrialist was dressed in a gray herringbone topcoat and a light gray suit—carrying out his favorite color scheme and fitting in with the public impression of his retiring personality. He wore a green striped shirt and a green dotted tie, and was as chipper as you please.

The Ford party went "under wraps" immediately, proceeding to Alexandria, Va., where Mr. Ford has a factory and they remained incommunicado until time for the White House luncheon.

Visit His Plant

After a forenoon spent visiting his plant in Alexandria, Va., Mr. Ford and his party arrived at the White House at one o'clock, and shot in the front door without pausing for any remarks to the press and scant time for photographs. Nor was Mr. Ford expected to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Economics in the News

Interdependence—How U. S. Conditions Have Affected the Rest of the World—Minor Countries as Well as Major

By H. B. E.

Mexico sometime ago expropriated foreign oil properties, and Chinese exchange dropped. That sounds like a non sequitur. In fact, however, it is cause and effect. The syllogism worked out like this: the oil expropriation would endanger American purchases of silver from Mexico. (They were "deferred" soon after the expropriation); any cessation of such purchase would depress the price of silver (it did). A decline in the price of silver would lower the value of silver kept in Chinese vaults as support for China's currency. Therefore, Chinese currency was sold, and, consequently, its exchange value fell.

Does that sound complicated? It is no more complicated than most facts of this world's interdependence. Nations have more or less shut themselves in, each in its different way, but the links tying the world together are as strong as ever, even though they stretch almost invisibly between prison doors.

In the above illustration, for instance, a reader might tell me that Chinese currency is no longer on the silver standard. That is true. China's is now a nationalistic currency. But in maintaining the value of its currency in terms of other currencies, China must export its wealth, and one of its main sources of wealth for selling purposes is silver. On or off a silver standard China would have been affected equally by Mexico's oil expropriation.

I was reminded of this illustration by the current Midland Bank (London) Review's account of the widespread effects of the American depression. For months past a depressed America has been tugging away at other countries' prosperity. To my mind they have shown a surprising amount of resistance. For I agree with Gustav Stolper, the German economist, that the United States can withstand a world depression much better than the world can withstand an American depression. Now, however, the pressure is growing. On our financial pages David Wills has been reporting week by week the signs and portents from England. Now the Midland Bank Review comes along with the opening observation: "It can hardly be necessary to emphasize the importance of the slump in the United States in bringing about a business recession in this country."

The link in this case is obvious. For instance, the British woolen and linen industries have suffered directly from the shrinkage in buying by American consumers. Not so direct are the effects of the American slump on much less important and less linked countries. The bank cites conditions in the four Scandinavian countries, including Finland in that designation. With these nations the direct trade of the United States is very small. It is about 10 per cent of the total foreign trade of Sweden, Norway, and Finland: only 5 per cent of Denmark's trade. And yet a falling off in Scandinavia is directly traced to conditions in the United States.

The connection is not so tortuous as the connection between Mexican oil and Chinese silver, not so direct as the British-American connection. Here it is: Sweden and Finland depend to a great extent upon forest industries. The present slackening in them is attributable to the weakness in the world market for lumber. This is traceable to possible overstocking in Great Britain, Scandinavia's best customer, but principally to a combination of these two factors: the continued low level of building in America and the repercussion of the American slump upon British buying.

Norway and Denmark are dependent to a great extent upon their carrying trade. There has been a slump in freight markets, and this has had an adverse effect upon Denmark and Norway. "Major factors in bringing about this slump," says the Midland Bank correspondent, "have been the business depression in the United States, and the associated shrinkage in international trade as a whole, along with the accumulation of stocks and the fall in world prices of commodities."

The bank review in its survey of world conditions quotes leading spokesmen in Scandinavia in pointing up its conclusions. One only need be given. The privately-circulated periodical review put out by R. Henriques Jr., of Copenhagen, says, "business is anxiously looking to America for a lead and watching for any signs of a revival there, which if materializing, would go a long way toward restoring the waning confidence in Denmark"—Denmark, that is, which has only 5 per cent of its total trade with the United States. Truly the world is still a great neighborhood.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 27, 1938

National League of Women Voters	3
Meeting of Young Women's Christian Association	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
Proving the Allness of God, Good [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
The Week in New Hampshire	9
Shopping Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Republicanism—Its Future	1-2
Exponent of the "Home Touch"	3
Isle of the Glassmakers	4
With Justice for All	5
Return to the Cotswolds	6
Lawful Nationality: Magazine Editorial	7
Music for the Millions	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

In the Boston Section:

Research Bureau charges police, school, county officials failing to co-operate in economy drive.

Legislative committee votes to refer sales tax proposal to next annual session of body.

City ferryboat Lieutenant Flaherty sold at auction to Norfolk man for $41,600.

Students parade, hold rally, dump Fascist goods in harbor celebrating fourth annual "strike against war."

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

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La Guardia Tells Texans Big Need Is Buying Power

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 27 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York called for uniform working conditions throughout the Nation and a better exchange of rural and urban viewpoints yesterday in an address in which he attributed economic difficulties to lack of purchasing power rather than overproduction.

Speaking to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Mr. La Guardia appealed for a "breathing spell" from politics and for "intelligent thinking" to meet a situation he said was "more serious than in 1917."

"This is no time for partisan advantage," he told his applauding audience. "The situation is more serious than in 1917. It is a war against poverty and misery."

Telling his audience he had come West principally to appeal for better understanding of economic questions, Mr. La Guardia said:

"The quicker we get together and understand each other's problems, the better off everyone is going to be."

He called for a "wholesale exchange" of viewpoints among various parts of the Nation.

"If the farmer gets a good return for his products," he said, "he can buy things we manufacture in the East, and we in turn can buy the food you produce."

The Fusionist Mayor said he was "tired of hearing about overproduction."

"It isn't overproduction," he said. "It is under-purchasing power that is our problem. You can't call it overproduction until every man, woman and child has enough food to eat and clothes to wear."

Travelers' Aid Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The startling fact that more than 71 per cent of the men who apply to the Travelers' Aid for help have police records and that many of them are hardened criminals who have served long prison terms is revealed by the system of finger-printing of transients recently inaugurated by the Richmond Travelers' Aid.

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Publisher Hits Rising Costs

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—James G. Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, declared in an address today that Labor, generally, had been "extremely obstreperous" during the last year and said that "the virus seems to have been injected into a portion of newspaper personnel."

Mr. Stahlman, Publisher of the Nashville, Tenn., banner, also expressed criticism of what he described as "lower bracket" journalism schools, tax increases, the proposed rise in newsprint costs, and "that section of the press which has surrendered the ideals of an honorable profession for the tinkle of the cash register and the fleshpots of Egypt."

Speaking at the A. N. P. A.'s annual convention, Mr. Stahlman reviewed his year as President of the organization and mentioned some of the problems which have been faced and some of those which lie ahead. He began with Labor, saying:

"Neither the A. N. P. A. nor the press of America, generally, objects to the legitimate aims of organized Labor, legitimately pursued.

"It has been necessary for this association, in conjunction with other organizations of newspaper publishers, to put itself squarely on record against certain movements which the press of this country considers inimical, not solely to its welfare, but contrary to the interests of a free people and the preservation of free institutions in a democracy."

In a brief allusion to what he called "increased taxes of every sort," Mr. Stahlman predicted they would continue to be "heaped upon you by every governmental subdivision that hopes to wring an extra dollar from your pocketbook."

Mr. Stahlman said that much of the public's distrust of the press had been engendered by "demagogues in all walks of life, who would seek to destroy the power of the press, because it is the last bulwark between them and their selfish exploitation of a great people."

"On the other hand," he added, "we cannot overlook the instances of delinquency on our own part."

Newspapers' Radio Board Sees Threat in Propaganda

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The Radio Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association said today in its report at the Association's 52nd annual meeting that "the inescapable task of the American press is to guard against any encroachment upon American democracy by the Federal Government with radio as an instrument of political power."

"In the totalitarian countries," the report said, "radio has been made an instrument of dictatorship by which not only the freedom, but the very soul of the press, has been destroyed.

". . . Seeing that in other countries radio has been used as a weapon to destroy liberty, we must solemnly undertake to see that it shall not happen here.

". . . Aside from the use of radio in our own country," the report continued, "the press of America must recognize the terrific potentialities of radio as an instrument of propaganda by which nation speaks to nation."

Two New York Papers Raise Newstand Rate

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune announced an increase from 2 to 3 cents in the newsstand sale price of their weekday editions in New York City, beginning next Monday.

The two other morning newspapers of general circulation here did not announce increases.

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Albanian Capital Is Meeting Place Of East and West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, April 27—Tirana, scene of Albanian King Zog's wedding today, is one of the very few European cities where the Western civilization of wide boulevards, radios and autobusses meets the dreamy tempo of Orientalism which Tirana has enjoyed for 300 years.

In their capital the Albanians are allowing Western progress to blend with, and not to absorb, their traditional way of life.

Tirana, with its 30,000 people, lies in a plain, some 40 miles inland from the Adriatic. Mountains form a magnificent barrier across the northeast, and the Skoumbi, flowing through the suburbs, tries bravely most of the year to justify its title of river.

Picturesque Section

The bazaars and narrow alleys make up Tirana's oriental quarter which occupies almost the whole of the center of the city. Lined with one-storied shops these alleys criss-cross in picturesque disorder. Through the winding ways go patient donkeys, white-fezzed peasants down from the mountain villages to sell their olives and milk; merchants sun themselves indolently, always ready for an elaborate sales-talk with the next prespective customer; dogs and cats, poultry, goats and sheep wander everywhere at liberty.

At odd places around the bazaars are wells capped with windlasses on which Tirana relies for its water supply. Petrol cans are lowered to obtain the water and the carrier slings them across his shoulders on a deftly-balanced pole. In the narrow streets his main difficulty is to negotiate the rumbling, decrepit, carozzas, or taxis.

Here and there a more ambitious store separates itself from the jumble, together with the cinemas, of which there are three, and the Turkish bath.

Roasting Chestnuts

The prevailing aroma is of roasting chestnuts which simmer appetizingly in trays on open braziers along the streets; it is a diet well-favored by peasants and townsmen, rich and poor alike. In the old city high-school girls, in their black and white slips, students, shoe-shine boys, green-uniformed gendarmes, spruce army officers, conscripts, carozza drivers, drably-garbed women, immaculate clerks, peasants, merchants, laborers, all throng the maze of bazaars.

Very different is the new town, where Skanderbeg Square and its radiating boulevards testify to the work of local town planners. In Skanderbeg Square are grouped the Parliament House and the Ministries, hard by the century-old Suleiman Pasha mosque.

A fountain plays in the Square from which lead the Boulevards Zog and Mussolini, the Durazzo Road, and the city's most modern shopping street. Around the Square are the banks, two moderately ambitious hotels, tourist bureaus, and the library.

Hereabouts, too, are the bus terminals where streamlined coaches and ramshackle "lizzies" are being continually loaded with passengers, goods, and even goats, for Durazzo, Scutari and the hundreds of tiny villages along the routes.

Every seat is a different class in a Tirana bus, and it is often three times as much to ride with the driver as over the back axle.

Zog's Modest Palace

Out to the east of the Square, across the mouth of the main shopping street, is the city's chief mosque, built in 1635. Nearby is the modest palace of King Zog, and, 100 yards away, stands the barrack-like home of his three unmarried sisters, the Princesses Myzejen, Ruhije, and Maxhida (pronounced Mizhaiyen, Ruheeya, and Mazheeda).

The people of Tirana themselves are as interesting as their city; their manners constitute the one feature of Albanian life which is beyond improvement. Though generally poor, the Tirana man is superbly rich in courtesy and graciousness.

The adopted salute of the downturned palm across the heart is no mere gesture; it is a symbol of the deep feeling in which his respect for his fellow-men lies rooted.

In religion, three-quarters of Tirana's population prefer Islam, but there is nothing of the Arab fanaticism in their faith. The emancipation of the Moslem woman from her veil is a sign of the Albanian times, and the woman of Tirana today is more preoccupied with learning to read and write and excel in housewifery, than with hiding her face from her neighbors.

The costume, however, still remains the one colorful delight of the city, and, particularly on feast days, the streets vibrate with vivid hues.

Unemployed's Offer To Aid Spain Told

OTTAWA, April (CP)—Single unemployed men in Winnipeg offered last fall to mobilize 1,000 men for active service in the Spanish Civil War if the Canadian Government would aid the Spanish Government, it was shown in a return filed in the House of Commons.

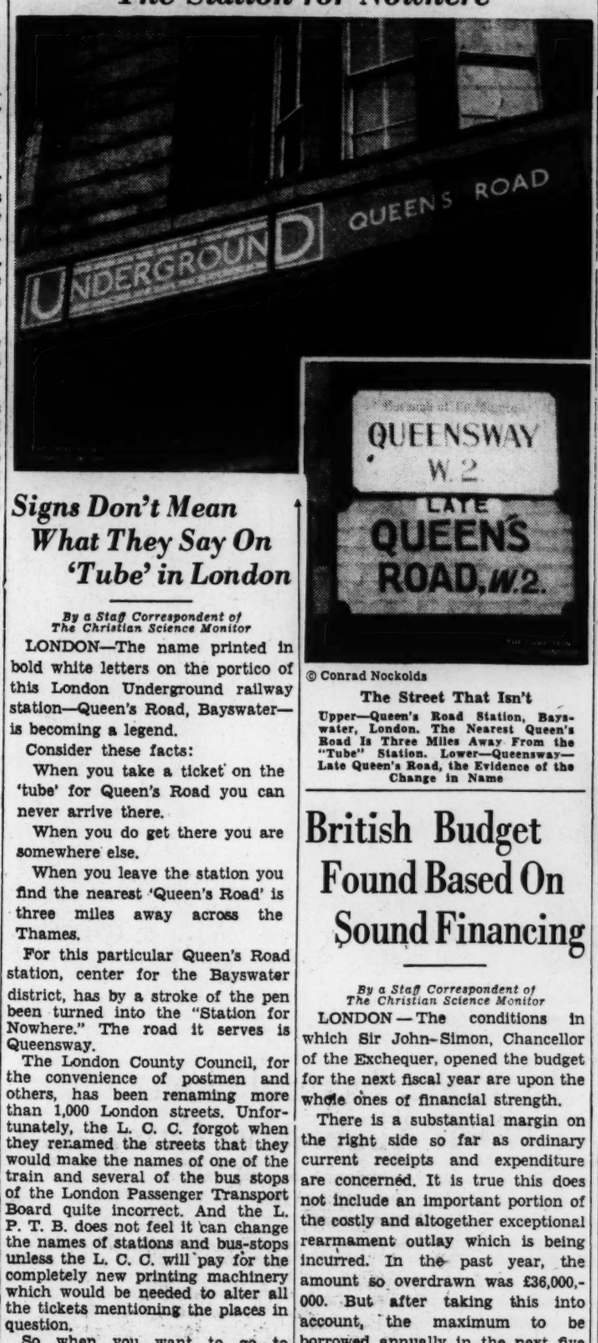
In reply to a question by Angus MacInnis of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Vancouver, the Government presented a list of protests against the Administration's action in placing an embargo on export of war materials to Spain. The Winnipeg offer was contained in the list.

"We wish to inform you that the organized unemployed single men of the City of Winnipeg pledge to support your Government in any actions that will aid the Spanish Government and its people and in turn offer to mobilize a voluntary militia of 1,000 men for active service in Spain," said the Winnipeg communication to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Europe's First Firearms

Firearms were first used in European warfare in the fourteenth century.

'The Station for Nowhere'



© Conrad Nockolds
The Street That Isn't
Upper—Queen's Road Station, Bayswater, London. The Nearest Queen's Road Is Three Miles Away From the "Tube" Station. Lower—Queensway—Late Queen's Road, the Evidence of the Change in Name

Signs Don't Mean What They Say On 'Tube' in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The name printed in bold white letters on the portico of this London Underground railway station—Queen's Road, Bayswater—is becoming a legend.

Consider these facts:

When you take a ticket on the 'tube' for Queen's Road you can never arrive there.

When you do get there you are somewhere else.

When you leave the station you find the nearest 'Queen's Road' is three miles away across the Thames.

For this particular Queen's Road station, center for the Bayswater district, has by a stroke of the pen been turned into the "Station for Nowhere." The road it serves is Queensway.

The London County Council, for the convenience of postmen and others, has been renaming more than 1,000 London streets. Unfortunately, the L. C. C. forgot when they renamed the streets that they would make the names of one of the train and several of the bus stops of the London Passenger Transport Board quite incorrect. And the L. P. T. B. does not feel it can change the names of stations and bus-stops unless the L. C. C. will pay for the completely new printing machinery which would be needed to alter all the tickets mentioning the places in question.

So when you want to go to Queensway, nowadays, you take a ticket for Queen's Road. When you want to get to Queen's Road, you take a ticket for . . . Well take your pick; there are 22 other Queen's Roads in London, but none of them is at Queen's Road station.

Mrs. Catt Donates Library to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has given Iowa State College a collection of almost 1,000 books on war and peace. Termed "one of the most complete libraries on modern war and peace writings," the Catt collection soon will be placed on exhibit at the Iowa State College Library.

Mrs. Catt, who has been Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Council on National Defense, spent 25 years in collecting the books.

Mrs. Catt was graduated from Iowa State College in 1880. She has requested that the books be kept intact as a separate unit of the college library for at least 15 years.

Another library—a collection on the woman's suffrage and feminist movement—has been given by Mrs. Catt to the Library of Congress.

Crocodiles Devour Airplanes' Buoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Because crocodiles do not seem to know the difference between red rubber and raw meat, Imperial Airways' Research Department has been obliged to invent a new type of buoy for mooring the flying-boats at Malakal, Kampala, Kisumu, Raj Samand, and other places in Africa and India.

The old mooring device was a huge ball of red rubber, anchored by means of hooks at the end of a steel chain. Rubber was used because it was soft and did not damage the hulls of the flying-boats. The buoys were painted red so that they would be visible at a distance.

Several were in use along the Empire routes and they were regarded as eminently satisfactory. But suddenly they started disappearing. Pilots knowing exactly where they were to moor their machines would alight on the water and have nothing to moor to.

Investigations revealed that the buoys, which were hollow, were at the bottom of the lake. Crocodiles, mistaking them, it is said, for raw liver, had chewed holes in them, causing them to sink. A new type to be used is a steel cylinder protected by a semi-pneumatic fender, impervious to the teeth of reptiles.

Marriage-Divorce Views Asked Episcopal Women

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Every woman communicant of the Episcopal Church in the United States is to be asked during the next three years what she thinks about marriage and divorce.

A sweeping effort to obtain the views of churchwomen on woman's most vital problems was decided upon by the Committee on Marriage and Divorce of the Executive Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Church, in quarterly meeting.

Each of the nine members of the Committee, headed by Mrs. Robert G. Happ of South Bend., Ind., was assigned to make a special study of one of such phases of the subject as: Legal and theological aspects; family standards; training for marriage as a career; economic backgrounds of marriage.

Auto-Parts Strike Called Threat To Ford and Chrysler

DETROIT, April 27 (AP)—A strike pictured by a labor leader as one that could cause the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation to halt operations here was under consideration today by a division of the United Auto Workers Union (C. I. O.).

The group which claims the power to bring about this extreme curtailment of automobile production is the Executive Board of the Moulding and Allied parts council of the U. A. W.

Robert Hunter, Chairman of the Council, said today the union has 100 per cent membership in five plants supplying Ford and Chrysler and that a strike vote would be taken Friday night.

General Motors Corporation would not be affected because its molding is done by a company which is governed by the U. A. W. agreement with the Corporation.

The five automobile parts plants in which the strike vote will be taken are Peninsular Metal Products Corporation, Motor Products Corporation, Ainsworth Manufacturing Company, Herron-Zimmers Moulding Company, and the Parker Wolverine Company. The five plants employ 12,000 men.

British Budget Found Based On Sound Financing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The conditions in which Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the budget for the next fiscal year are upon the whole ones of financial strength.

There is a substantial margin on the right side so far as ordinary current receipts and expenditure are concerned. It is true this does not include an important portion of the costly and altogether exceptional rearmament outlay which is being incurred. In the past year, the amount so overdrawn was £36,000,000. But after taking this into account, the maximum to be borrowed annually in the next five years to make good the total anticipated deficit is so much less than the current net savings of the people as to leave practically no question as to the ability of the Government to raise all that is envisaged as conceivably likely to be required, without incurring any inflation.

This is shown in a statement by Mr. T. Balogh of University College, London, recently published by Lloyds Bank, Ltd., one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. Mr. Balogh adduces statistics to prove that even if the Government's proposed borrowings of £400,000,000 spread over the next four years, should have to be doubled or even trebled, the total would still be less than the volume of contemporary net savings which he puts at from £350,000,000 to £400,000,000 annually.

Taxation Problem

Sir John's main difficulty has lain in another direction. It has been how to adjust taxation so as not to discourage industry and at the same time so as not to add unduly to that portion of the revenue which has to be devoted to unproductive interest and amortization charges on the public debt.

These charges have been reduced by conversion measures during the past five years. They amounted to only £227,000,000 in 1937-38 compared with £322,000,000 in 1931-32.

This means Britain's credit has so much improved since the advent of the National Government as to cover the greater part of the enhancement that has occurred in defense expenditure. This expenditure was £107,000,000 in 1931-32 compared with £197,000,000 and £250,000,000, the estimates—apart from borrowing—for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 respectively.

Undesirable, therefore, as armament expenditure is agreed on all sides to be, in increasing the burdens of the taxpayer and diminishing the ability of the Government to carry out productive undertakings of public utility, it has not created any big problem so far as the immediate financing of it is concerned.

Financiers Anxious

The same does not apply to long-term conditions, for practically all responsible financiers contemplate with anxiety the growth in public expenditure that is taking place. The total sum to be found out of revenue, to cover current outgoings and debt charges of the Government, has reached the colossal sum of approximately £1,000,000,000 annually.

The national debt, which some time or another will have to be repaid, now approaches the astronomical sum of £7,500,000,000.

Many economists, including London bankers, have long been preaching both retrenchment and enhanced taxation as urgently necessary to meet this situation. Their contention is that since 1935 the growth of public expenditure has been relatively greater than that of the national income and that no betterment can at present be expected.

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Both Parties Hail Tax Bill As Green Light for Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Republicans and Democrats today alike hailed the new tax bill as a go-ahead light for business. Senate and House conferees yesterday reached complete agreement on the terms of the $5,000,000,000 measure which will now be submitted to both Houses for quick passage.

Now that the months of bargaining are over, leaders were inclined to agree that business had won more than it might have expected from the Treasury. The picture of tax concessions was painted all the brighter from the parallel story of heavy British income tax increases, which was run side by side with it in many newspapers.

Statements were issued by all sides in the Senate and House, commending the ameliorative effect of the new tax bill on industrial recovery. As an example, the maximum corporate tax rate is reduced from 42 to 19 per cent, with a possibility that corporations may reduce it to 16½ per cent if they distribute all their earnings in dividends.

For Private Initiative

"The tax bill, as finally agreed to," said Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate group, "is the most forward step in years toward helping employment by private initiative through a fiscal policy of the Government."

The Republican minority of the Committee announced it would sign the conference report, making it unanimous. Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas also welcomed the compromise as a boon to business, "and a long step in the restoration of tax sanity."

Budget Not Balanced

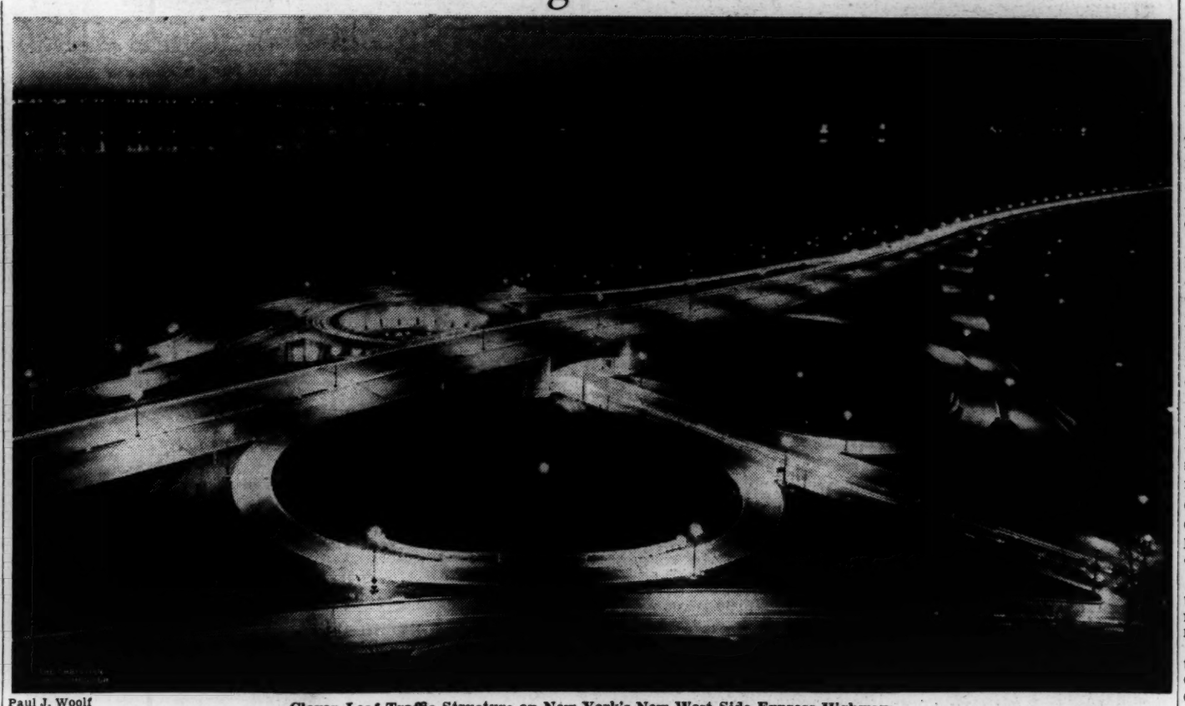
The two Senators asserted, however, that the tax bill would not raise the anticipated revenue, "or remotely approach the balanced budget which is vital to the national confidence requisite to national recovery."

"Business is given a green light to go ahead," declared Representative Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House conferees. "The bill is the answer to serious complaints made by business."

Conferees pointed out that the tax bill would raise approximately the same revenue as the one it modifies, but that it meets criticism of business in regard to many alleged injustices and handicaps.

Senator Harrison, for example, cited the relaxation in the graduated capital gains tax, against which business centered much of its attack.

A Ribbon of Traffic Light Curls Over Manhattan



Paul J. Woolf

Clover-Leaf Traffic Structure on New York's New West Side Express Highway

This Striking Nighttime Photograph of This Super-Lighted Structure by Paul J. Woolf Was Shown at the First International Photographic Exposition in New York City

Origin of G-Man? Underworld Term, Chief Tells British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The British public learned something from J. Edgar Hoover via transatlantic radio yesterday that many Americans don't know—the origin of the sobriquet "G-Man."

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had the name pinned on them by the underworld, it seems. The Federal men, Mr. Hoover related, had cornered "Machine Gun" Kelly in Memphis, Tenn., in a house where he had rushed to cover.

Though the outlaw had boasted he would never be taken alive, Mr. Hoover said, "they found this braggart cowering in the corner of the room. Like most criminals when cornered, he showed himself to be a cringing coward. There he was with his hands above his head, crying, 'Don't shoot, G-Men; don't shoot.'

"From then on, special agents of the FBI have been popularly referred to as G-Men or Government men."

The F. B. I. chief told the British they should not picture American G-Men as a "group of men pursuing criminals with blazing machine guns and revolvers in their hands." In the last four years, he said, nearly 16,000 dangerous criminals have been apprehended and convicted in cases coming under the Bureau's jurisdiction with only 11 fatalities. An international system of fingerprint exchanges between Scotland Yard and the F. B. I. often leads to the apprehension of criminals, he reported.

Mr. Hoover's talk was one of a series by United States Government officials being carried to England through the facilities of the British Broadcasting Company.

League Cost Canada $4,007,358, '20-'37

OTTAWA, April 27—(CP) Canada's contributions to the upkeep of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1937 aggregated $4,007,358, according to a return made in the House of Commons. Travelling expenses of Canadian delegates to the League in 1937 amounted to $9,564.

Expenses of delegates and advisers to the 23rd session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva in 1937 were $13,646, and expenses of Canadian representatives at the Tripartite Technical Conference on the textile industry at Washington were $3,355.

Planes: Canada Faces Boom; U. S. Europe and Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A tribute to the ability of the Mexican craftsman was paid recently by officials of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company as they completed a deal with the Mexican Government for the establishment of an airplane plant in Mexico.

As seen by company officials, Mexico is ideally situated for the development of such a plant. They believe Mexican workers can produce planes which will equal, if not surpass, the American product which has been purchased up to now by the Mexican Government. To prove their statements, they point to the parallel construction of 50 Corsair planes in the United States and Mexico, and state that the Mexican product proved the better of the two.

Mexico has been experimenting with airplane construction since 1930 with excellent results. Now, with the aid of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, it is believed this country will soon be a serious competitor of the United States, particularly in the Latin-American field. This is particularly probable since American factories are working at top speed to fill orders, and are already over $94,000,000 behind.

Another factor which Canadian officials believe to be favorable to the future of aviation in Mexico is the topography of the country. Mountains throughout Mexico have prevented the development of the usual means of communication and, particularly in the transportation of freight, primitive methods have had to be used. For example, in the transportation of ores from the various mining regions, company officials state that nine cents a mile could be saved by shipping the metal by plane.

The contract signed by the Canadian company and Government officials here provides for a co-operation on a 50-50 basis. Since this makes the Government part owner of the enterprise, it is believed that this arrangement will insure the protection of the company. The Canadian company is headed by Victor M. Drury and is backed by United States, English, and Canadian capital. It is expected that operations will begin within three months or as soon as the army shops can be transformed into the plane factory.

Present plans call for the immediate construction of 50 planes as soon as the factory is ready to begin work. Forty of these will be "Grumman military planes of the type now in use by the United States Navy and which are quite modern. The other 10 will be training ships. The Canadian company will provide technicians for the building of these planes and instructors for the student pilots.

Should the present contract prove satisfactory, company officials indicate two other models will be brought here for building. Since building costs here would be 30 to 40 per cent lower than in the United States, it is probable that smooth co-operation between the Canadian company and Mexico would result in the establishment of a large plant to fill the orders of Mexico's sister republics to the south.

The two other models would be the Burnelli transport, known as the "flying wing," which is now being built for transatlantic service and is convertible for troop or cargo transportation, and the new fighter with a speed of over 400 miles per hour. This swift pursuit plane is said to be the speediest in the world.

Another factor which may insure close co-operation between the Canadians and the Mexican Government is the fact that the Canadian company also manufactures several other products greatly needed here at present.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—A plan to build additional war plane factories in Canada with the aid of American technicians to insure themselves a supply of aircraft in the event of a European war is under serious contemplation by France and Great Britain, it was learned on good authority.

The "main purpose" of the British mission which landed in the United States on April 26 ostensibly "to explore the possibilities of buying American aircraft" was described as being a tour of American factories to determine whether it would be feasible to establish more branch plants in Canada.

Warplanes of American design built in Canada would not be subject to the neutrality law under which shipments of war material can be denied another nation engaged in hostilities.

Well-informed persons in the United States aircraft manufacturing industry speculated on the possibility the British mission, headed by James G. Weir, Air Commodore of the British Reserve Forces, was acting in fact for both Britain and France.

Additional speculation stemmed from the fact that in March, when Adolf Hitler's Austrian coup found France in the midst of labor troubles which tied up its warplane factories, the French Government sent a hurried inquiry to the United States as to whether 500 military airplanes could be purchased.

Due to existing commitments of American warplane makers on contracts with the Government, such an order could not be filled on short notice.

Women Study Court and Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27—"Congressman Fixit" may think the question of reorganizing the administrative departments of the Government was permanently shelved when the President's plan was defeated in Congress the other day. And he may think that proposals to simplify the process of amending the Federal Constitution have been forgotten since discussion about the Supreme Court has subsided.

But the scrupulously nonpartisan League of Women Voters regards these issues as still very much alive, since the conditions which brought them to public attention are unaltered.

At its biennial convention here this week it is hearing experts discuss them and is debating whether to include them in its work program for the next two years. They were on the previous program, but the new political connotations which these normally nonpartisan issues carry make League officers a little cautious in their endorsement. It will be up to delegates to decide on Thursday.

Speakers Cite Needs

In bringing in speakers on these subjects, however, the league got no middle-of-the-roaders. Both Prof. John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, and Prof. Robert E. Cushman, of Cornell University, brought evidence to show an urgent need for checks on the Supreme Court, for simplifying the amending process, and for improving the techniques of administration.

Both these speakers have made close studies of government, having served on State and National Boards and Commissions. Dr. Cushman's works include the writing, for the last 15 years, of the annual report on the constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court for the American Political Science Review.

But Dr. Cushman's charges that the Supreme Court had far exceeded the powers originally given it were far from academic.

Functions of Court

"The judicial camel has got himself pretty completely into the legislative tent," declared Dr. Cushman, concluding a detailed study of a trend of the Court to exercise what he termed a legislative veto. His proposed remedy, however, was an unexpectedly mild one. It was that the Court should see its mistake and mend its ways. He called for "a positive and aggressive determination on the Court's part not to encroach on legislative discretion." Public opinion could help greatly to this end, he declared.

He also urged League support for the movement, to simplify amendment to the Constitution, "including some form of popular referendum and making action on submitted amendments mandatory upon the States.

"I think this is a coming problem. I hope you'll dig into it," he told the League.

League Starts Work

But the League has already begun digging. For a year study groups have been at work on "the amending process," and the Chairman of this department, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, of Indianapolis, has written a study booklet for them which has just been published by the League.

Regarding the reorganization bill, Professor Gaus declared that despite defeat for the would-be reorganizers, the fact remained that both Congress and the voting public still need what they had to offer, namely, a balanced political program resulting from careful departmental and interdepartmental planning by skillful "career men."

Since radical changes could not be expected at present, he recommended some "mild first steps," such as equipping the Budget Bureau with a more adequate staff, and developing a career staff under the Chief Executive for general planning and co-ordination of policies.

After a day of study and work the League turned April 25 to reminiscent drama. Its own Past President, Maud Wood Park, herself a suffrage campaigner, was author of the play, "Lucy Stone," scenes from which were enacted by League members and others. Mrs. Park, a resident of Portland, Maine, was present to take an author's call.

Publisher Cleared Of Obscenity Charge

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Roy E. Larsen, publisher of Life magazine, was aquitted yesterday in Bronx Special Sessions of a charge of obscenity in publishing still pictures from the movie, "The Birth of a Baby."

Three justices concurred in the decision. Justice Bernard A. Mozicke said: "After careful consideration of all the facts in this case we grant the motion of the defendant to acquit."

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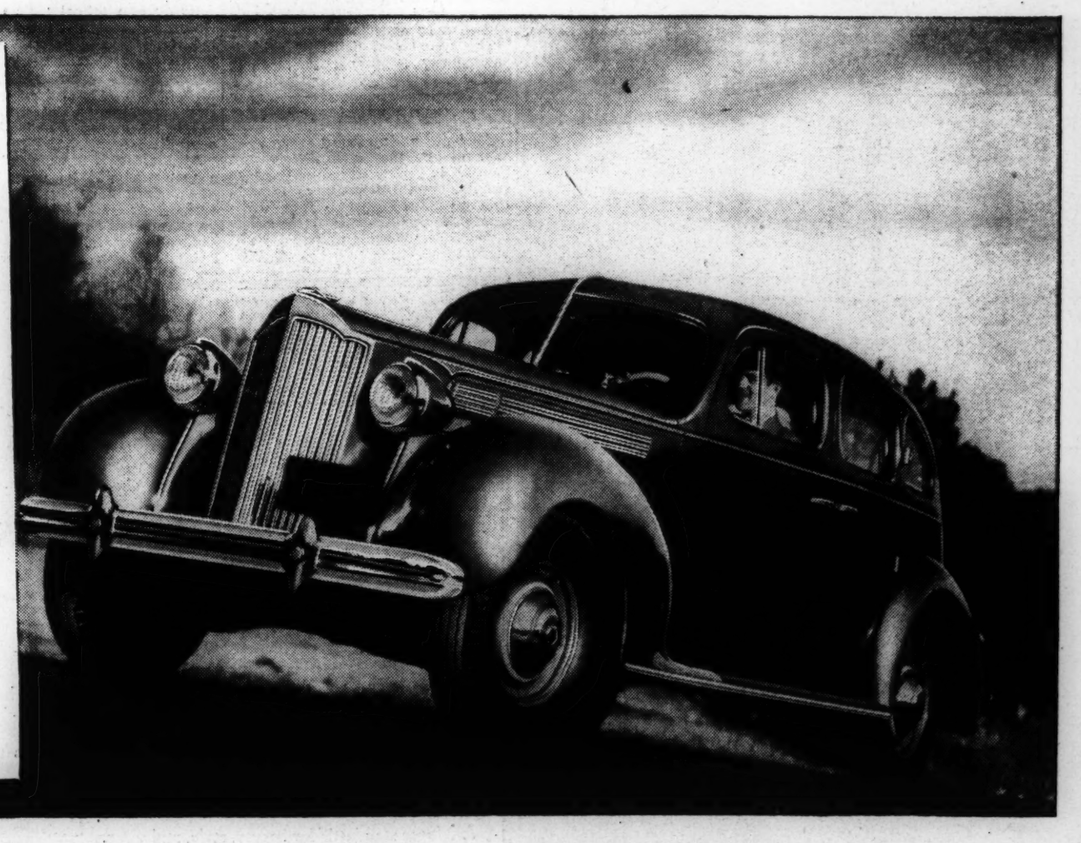

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CHERRY'S
EST. 1809
5541-47 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ford's Visit Sets Stage for United Recovery Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

more valuable on leaving. He was storing up his ideas for the speech he delivers tonight before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York.

A later addition to the luncheon party was G. Hall Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt's brother, who was the intermediary to arrange the meeting, and H. Cunningham, manager of Mr. Ford's Alexandria plant, had accompanied them this morning.

The party rode in a massive Lincoln car, with thick bullet-proof glass, a G man's car from the Department of Justice. The White House cars are mainly Cadillacs and LaSalles, and others from the General Motors range—an outgrowth of the Blue Eagle days when the Administration was throwing no favors in Mr. Ford's way.

President Roosevelt asked Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board as a guest on his side of the table. The choice was significant. Mr. Eccles—while believing in resumption of spending and most of the New Deal reforms—is a banker with farming and industrial connections.

The Eccles approach and particularly the Eccles personality were specially intended to fit in with the Ford group. Mr. Eccles is also a slender, slow-spoken, cautious man. His analysis of the present business problem, which he presents in a deliberate, well-thought-out manner, is particularly impressive. He constitutes a practical bridge between the world of affairs and the Government. He even bears a slight physical resemblance to the Fords, especially to Edsel Ford.

In a different category was the business leaders' statement, equally important for its text and its list of signatories. Here is the statement:

In his address to the nation on April 14, the President stated the common need and aspiration of us all—the resumption of normal industry. To bring about this result calls for teamwork on the part of government and industry.

We gather from the President's words that he recognizes that we live under an industrial system in which there must be full opportunity for legitimate profits. This industrial system cannot function unless there is continuous activity and steady production. It is the responsibility and desire of business to maintain that activity to the fullest extent commensurate with sound practices. It is the responsibility of government to protect and encourage the proper functioning of business. The President has indicated in his speech that he fully recognizes this, and Congress by its recent acts has shown similar recognition.

Wide but honest differences of opinion exist as to ways and means, but surely no one can doubt that the goal which every citizen desires to reach is to advance the national income to a point where employment and prosperity can be widespread. The effort to attain this goal requires the co-operation of every member of the community. It seems to us most important that we should all resolve to encourage the President in every effort he shall make to restore confidence and normal business conditions, and to support Congress in the position that its legislative program should be directed for national recovery for employer and employee alike rather than toward the enactment of legislation based upon untried social and economic theories.

The President has clearly indicated that he believes that America's continued prosperity requires closer co-operation between business and the Government. The periods of overproduction to which he referred would be substantially alleviated if the Government engages in continuous consultation with business leaders and encourages them to take the initiative to develop and stabilize their respective industries.

We pledge ourselves to aid to the full extent of our ability in such efforts of constultation and co-operation. And we heartily endorse the words of the President, "let every one of us work together to move the life of the nation forward."

President Knew of Plan

The statement was drafted mostly by Mr. Young and Mr. Aldrich, with long-distance telephone communications with the other signers. Mr. Hanes in Washington acted as clearing house, and is credited with suggesting the issuance of a statement. The President knew of the plan.

"Our one purpose," says Mr. Hanes, "is to pull together to get the train back on the track." He said he hoped the movement started by the statement would pass through the whole industrial system.

Mr. Hanes himself is a link between business and finance and Washington—the sort of intermediary which Joseph P. Kennedy was, and Jesse H. Jones is to some extent. He is a member of a Winston-Salem, N. C. family with wide financial and industrial interests, particularly in tobacco. After various adventures, he was an outstanding success in Wall Street, but has severed these ties and looks forward to his career in public service.

Operatic Tenor

Wide World Studio
Frederick Jagel
American Singer to Take Part in Season at Buenos Aires

American Tenor To Sing in Opera At Buenos Aires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Frederick Jagel, a leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sails Saturday for what is believed to be the first engagement direct from the United States of a prominent American singer at the coming opera season of the Teatro Colon at Buenos Aires, Argentina. Other Americans have appeared at Buenos Aires' famous opera house, but they have been contracted for, according to tradition, when singing in Italy.

Mr. Jagel, a native of Brooklyn, says that he looks upon the engagement of an American singer by the Argentine organization as an opportunity to further the cultural relations between the United States and Latin America. He considers himself, he added, in the nature of a musical ambassador of good will, and he hopes, through song, to strengthen international ties in the Western Hemisphere.

"I have long believed," said the tenor, "that there should be a wider exchange of musical talent with the South and Central American republics. I see no reason why we should neglect Latin-American composers and virtuosi.

"The musicians of Latin America should receive far more encouragement from us than they have had. It is my earnest hope that my visit to Buenos Aires will help bring about a more frequent exchange of talent."

Mrs. Jagel, who had her own operatic career under the name of Nadia Vierini, will accompany her husband. On June 28 they will celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary in Buenos Aires, the city in which their marriage took place. They were on tour there with a traveling opera company, that engagement having been different from the present one in that it was not under the aegis of the municipal opera.

Among the operas in which Jagel will sing are "Aida," "The Love of Three Kings," and Boito's "Mefistofeles."

Britain Permits Cabinet to Assist By-Election Drive

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The Government today freed its Ministers to take part in the campaign for the by-election at Lichfield May 5.

A six-year-old rule banning active Ministerial participartion in by-election campaigns has been rescinded. The reason given was that Laborite Ex-Ministers have been speaking for Labor candidates.

The real reason, however, is said to be the Government's loss of the West Fulham election April 7 to a woman Laborite who campaigned against Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Lichfield went National Labor (Government) in the last general election, but since then has acquired 10,000 new voters.

Opposition Laborites are hopeful of making capital of budget tax increases, especially that on tea. Chamberlain and other Ministers.

The announcement said that Mr. Chamberlain and other ministers, such as Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer—who have "special responsibilities"—would continue to refrain from by-election speeches, leaving it to junior Ministers to present the Government's arguments.

Daytime Light At Night Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Lights that will produce daylight at night, sodium vapor lamps that will light the highways and fluorescing tubes that will glow from panels in rooms will soon be commonplace realities.

These and many other promises of revolutionized illumination have been made by James D. Lee, Jr., associate director of the light and illumination section of the Franklin Intitute, who presided over the Institute's exhibit at the recent annual Philadelphia Electrical Exposition.

"We have just scratched the surface in our studies of light," Mr. Lee told his audiences.

"Take this new white light street lamp, for instance. Already it is commercially available. It combines the red light of the tungsten lamp and the blue-green rays of the mercury lamp. Presto, we have a daylight light at night, and the old yellow arc light that fathered the new will soon be gone."

The new street light, he said, is particularly adaptable to business sections.

Colorful Western Fair

Ancient architectural forms of colorful Pacific civilizations are blended in the structures of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay, while inside the buildings the latest developments in science and industry will be featured.

School Playgrounds Supervised by WPA

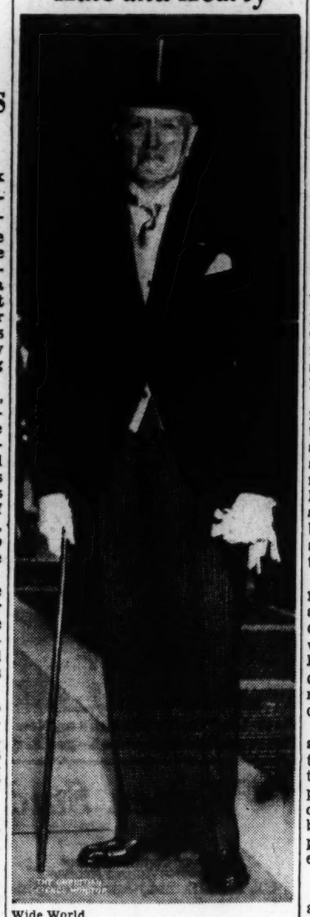
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Young devotees of hopscotch, ring-around-the-rosie, marbles and rope-jumping recently inaugurated Philadelphia's summer season as nine schoolyards were opened for late afternoon play sessions under the direction of special teachers appointed by the Education and Recreation Division of the WPA.

Now when school "lets out," the children are invited to stay for the rest of the day, instead of playing in the streets. Their games are organized and under the supervision of teachers. Arts and crafts activities for these special play groups are being planned, and will be in operation shortly.

By May 31 it is expected that 50 schoolyards will be open for late afternoon and early evening play periods. Activities for children will be augmented by activities in which their parents and older brothers and sisters may join.

Hale and Hearty


Wide World
Gen. John J. Pershing
As He Appeared Recently at the Wedding of His Only Son, Warren, to Miss Muriel Bache Richards in New York City

'200 Families' Playing Large Role in France

(Continued from Page 1)

undisputed masters not only of French economy but of French politics as well."

Family Examples

Outstanding examples of these financial artistocrats are: The Mallet family, which for 135 years inherited from father to son without interruption, a seat on the Council of Regents of the Bank of France. They are said to hold positions on the Boards of Directors of nearly 50 big French corporations. The de Wendel family, famous French munitions makers, are credited with a controlling position in 28 corporations. The de Neuflize family is understood to hold 24 seats on various boards, including membership with the old Board of Regents—and so on until it has been calculated that 203 individuals of 57 families hold a total of 1,312 seats on the administrative boards of the biggest banks and business corporations in France. A survey of this situation gives serious reason to believe that the "200 families" control between them nearly two-thirds of the total production and commerce of the French nation.

This does not mean—as their attackers insinuate both in France and in America—that there is anything premeditated or deliberately vicious in this situation. Certainly the vast majority of these men are sincere individuals who are completely convinced that their management of affairs is for the good of the nation as a whole as well as for their own profit.

Today, the direct hold which this group of capitalists had upon the Bank of France has been broken. The Government can now, in practice if not in theory, obtain inflationary advances from the Bank and carry out its unorthodox measures without encountering serious resistance from the administration of the Bank.

Still Wield Power

Indirectly, however, these big bankers still wield tremendous political power. It is in all probability true, though impossible to prove, that some at least of the speculative attacks on the franc which brought about the collapse first, of the Blum cabinet, and then more recently of the first Chautemps Popular Front cabinet, were deliberately provoked by some of these big financial leaders.

In fact, recent French political developments have fulfilled almost to the letter the following statements which appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor almost a year and a half ago;

"The State has acquired virtually complete control of its bank of issue. But the private banks still remain largely in the hands of these same few individuals, and so do the principal French newspapers and reviews. The 'Agence Havas,' semi-official agency with its virtual monopoly, both of advertising and news distribution, is indirectly under their control and so are certain radio stations.

"With these weapons, the '200 families'—that is to say, French capitalism—are fighting back against the Popular Front. Outwardly submissive, the 'grande bourgeoisie' is pounding away unobstrusively at the 'weakest link' in the triple chain—the Radicals—trying to separate them from their purely proletarian Socialist and Communistic associates and to bring about the Government's downfall."

Today, the Radicals have, to a large extent at least, been separated from the Communists and the Socialists in just this way. These parties of the extreme Left are once again chanting their electoral slogan "down with the 200 families" blaming the latter for the break up of the Popular Front.

Thus the "200 families" still remain a lively issue in the social economic and political struggle which is still under way in France.

Mallory Browne

War-Profit Curb, 'Sanctions' Given Y.W.C.A. Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27 —A broad program dealing with freedom of speech, international relations, economic welfare, minority groups, special problems of youth, education, and public health was adopted here yesterday by the fifteenth convention of the Young Women's Christian Association. The public affairs program, as it is called, will serve as a guide to both national and local groups in the organization during the next two years.

As a result of the passage of the measure, the Y. W. C. A. will continue to promote active interest in, and support for, such international activities as reciprocal trade agreements, control of armaments, regulation of war profits, and economic sanctions. Although there was debate on the latter subject it was agreed that the old methods of controlling war had proved useless.

In the section devoted to economic welfare, recommendations for a co-ordinated relief program, slum clearance and low-cost housing were added to those which already have been advocated by the Association, namely, minimum wage and maximum hours, elimination of child labor, and social insurance.

Included in that section also was a statement supporting collective action by organized groups. In answer to questions from the floor, it was pointed out by leaders that, in view of the existence of some irresponsible local unions in the country, a program of workers' education was essential.

Informed Workers Wanted

"Only when workers are informed and articulate, conscious of their function in community life, self-respecting, and trained in democratic processes, can they take their place as leaders and participators in a responsible labor movement," it was announced.

"Furthermore, if the Y. W. C. A. is to be an effective social force, its leaders must acquire knowledge and understanding of the social and economic problems of which only industrial workers have first-hand experience.

"An informed, understanding Association leadership and an industrial constituency intelligent and articulate about its own problems, working together, may become a factor in the preservation of democratic ideals in community life, and, faced with inevitable social change, may contribute to the solution of social and economic issues through peaceful processes."

Officers Renominated

Re-election of the present officers of the Association was virtually assured, as all were nominated without opposition yesterday. They are Mrs. Austin L. Kimball, Buffalo, N. Y., President; Mrs. John B. Kelso, San Diego, Calif., and St. Paul, Minn., First Vice-President; Mrs. Gibson D. Packer, Asheville, N. C., and Michigan, Second Vice-President; Miss Irene M. Harris, Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Augusta Winn Roberts, Austin, Texas, Secretaries.

Officers of the National Business and Professional Council were elected yesterday. They are: Miss Crissie Birrell, New York City, President; Miss Beatrice Langley, Chicago, Vice-President and Secretary; and Miss Ethel Thompson, Providence, R. I., Treasurer.

Dr. Ernest F. Johnson of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who addressed the convention this morning, saw in the Association's administrative problems the same problems which affect democracy at large. The two phases of attack, he said, are in the political and theological spheres. Reminding his listeners that the educational process is one of growth, he said that "the mistakes of democracy are corrected through painful, educative experience, the thwarting of democracy brings irreparable loss."

Campbell Applauds Democratic System

MONTREAL, April 27 (CP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General in New York, told members of St. George's Society of Montreal recently, that despite the difficulty in getting the two great Democracies of the world—the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America—to march together in time of crisis, it does not necessarily follow that the free nations would be lost should the crisis ever become acute.

Sir Gerald said the apparent weaknesses of a democratic system were often in reality the sources of its strength. The force of public opinion always had to be reckoned with and no democratic government could ignore it even at the expense of firmness in international policy.

"Soldiers will live for a dictator, but I don't believe they will die for a dictator," the speaker said.

Everything possible should be done to make the youth of the Empire think and act freely, and when that was acomplished "we will be unbeatable," Sir Gerald said.

Otter Herd Comes To Monterey Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CRUZ, Calif—Sea otters, rare seal-like animals are returning to the Monterey Bay area where they have seldom been sighted for the last 50 years.

The otters, whose pelts are valued today at from $400 for the brown fur to $2,500 for the silver-gray, brought the Russians into California on the heels of the early Spanish colonizers, caused the founding of Fort Ross in 1812 to guard the rich otter hunting grounds, and were a staple item in the early trade with China. Intemperate slaughter of the animals, however, had resulted in near-extinction by 1850.

The Fish and Game Commission believes there are 90 animals in the new group, the only one known outside of the Aleutian Islands. Strict orders against disturbing the otters have been issued. The animals have been stringently protected by State and Federal laws since 1900.

Honored

© Harris & Ewing
Wendell L. Willkie
Head of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Who Has Been Elected President of the Economic Club of New York

Dictator in U. S. Found Improbable By 'Emporia Sage'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—American institutions are not immune to autocracy, but such strong brakes have been set against impairment of middle-class privileges that the rise of totalitarian government in the United States is highly improbable, in the opinion of William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, and one of the nation's most conspicuous examples of the small-town boy who stayed at home and succeeded.

"The fear of losing liberty is so great in the United States it would chase a dictator up the alley any night," Mr. White told members of the Economic Club of New York at their 125th meeting in the Astor Hotel here last night.

Cherishing opportunities available to it under democratic rule, the American middle class was exceedingly zealous to retain freedom and liberty, he said, and already had demonstrated its power by forcing defeat of Administration attempts to pack the Supreme Court and reorganize the Executive functions.

Middle Class Rules

"Only when the middle class speaks does Government frisk, jump through hoops, turn over and play 'dead dog,'" Mr. White declared. "The security of the middle class is our salvation."

To insure liberty, the United States should broaden the base of prosperity by enlarging the middle class, he advised.

"While one tenth of our population is in want, all of us are in danger," Mr. White continued. "The anchor of our liberty lies in greater security for all. In the end we shall be safe as we are wise and kind."

While "the Sage of Emporia" spoke as a guest, his subject conformed to the general topic of discussion, "Can It Happen to Us?" a question which George Sokolsky, author and lecturer, and David Cushman Coyle, economic consultant to the National Resources Committee, sought to answer. Both Mr. Sokolsky and Mr. Coyle were somewhat pessimistic regarding the future of American liberties, but held out hopes for democracy if the citizenry were sufficiently alert.

Federal Power Seen Needed

"If the Federal powers can grow fast enough to keep national disorganization from becoming intolerable, the danger of revolution seems remote," Mr. Coyle said. "Weak Governments open the way to dictators. Federal power is growing, but whether fast enough or not is open to question."

The present crisis, he admitted, had taken the form of rapid economic change, leading to national dislocation and suffering, and requiring Government assistance for which no plans or preparations had been made. Mr. Coyle urged heavier taxation, perhaps as heavy a burden as is imposed in England, to soak up surplus capital, which could then be spent for social improvements.

"Our troubles are political, not economic," Mr Sokolsky declared, "it was the despotism of government which provoked the present depression."

Administration Criticized

He charged the Administration, and President Roosevelt, personally, with inciting class hatred and racial prejudice, making possible the seeds of revolution to be sown.

Results of the annual election of officers last night revealed the choice of Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, for President. George V. McLaughlin, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Britain's Youth Plan Declared Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Employment for 97 per cent of those passing courses in Britain's state training centers in the past three years attests to the value of the training, according to Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, who recently visited these centers.

Over 60,000 youths have passed through these institutions since 1926, he said, and at no time has the percentage of placements been less than 89.

Harvard's Growing Family

Harvard University lists 71,757 alumni in 84 countries.

Farley Ridicules Charge New Deal Opposes Business

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 27 (AP)—Postmaster-General James A. Farley scoffed at charges that the Roosevelt Administration was unfriendly to business and that the President was inclined to seek a dictatorship in a speech here last night defending the Federal Government's recovery spending program.

"Nothing could be sillier than the idea that the Administration—or any other administration for that matter—is an enemy of business," said the National Democratic Chairman in his address prepared for delivery before a six-state conference of women party leaders. His speech was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup.

Recalling that the word "dictatorship" had been hurled by foes of the Administration's recently-defeated reorganization bill, Mr. Farley asserted:

"Actually they might as well accuse the President of going around the country burning barns and stealing sheep."

Opponents of the "pump priming" plan of recovery, he said, charged that the previous spending program "effected only a temporary improvement in our economy, and therefore should not be tried again."

"Well," he answered, "the process did get us back to a state of affairs where dividends and business profits were among the commonplaces of industry and farming."

Mr. Farley charged that opponents of the Administration's measures dealt in "denunciatory generalities and hostile abstractions," but failed to offer any alternative program.

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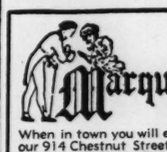
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HARDWICK & MAGEE COMPANY
1220 Market Street, Philadelphia

Hoover Appeals to the Women For Drive on 'Moral Recession'

FRESNO, Calif., April 27 (AP)—Former President Hoover last night appealed to politically-minded women for a fight against what he termed "a moral recession" in American government.

Loss of morals in self-government paved the way for the rise of European dictatorships, said Mr. Hoover before outlining through questions "immoralities" he charged were endangering self-government.

"They must be expurgated from American life," he told the Federation of Republican Women's Clubs.

"Government in a democracy can afford some inefficiency," said the former Chief Executive. "That is the price we pay for self-government, for intellectual and spiritual freedom. But government in a democracy cannot be immoral—that saps its very life."

Smeared With Contempt

"Somebody has to do a cleanup job in this Republic," Mr. Hoover declared in saying he was turning to women "as a complaining citizen" because "the men haven't done much of late" and because "it is . . . a commonplace fact that moral instincts of women are upon average higher than men."

"These are grave hours," said Mr. Hoover, whose address was radiocast on the Pacific Coast. "We are in a moral recession in government.

"Beyond this we have for five years listened to a continuous defamation of everything that has gone before. Honest achievement of men has been belittled and attributed to improper motives. Ideals embedded in our patriotism are smeared with contempt. . . . We are told that we are in ruins and we must begin anew. We are told that government must do it for us.

"People speak less today of the greatness of America. . . . There is doubt of her destiny."

The former President pointed out, however, that America, with but 6 per cent of the world's population, has 'gigantic achievement back of us." He mentioned more youths in higher schools than all the other 94 per cent, more laboratories, more mechanical power, two-thirds of the world's automobiles, radios, bathtubs; more people who own farms and homes.

"In a generation we raised the purchasing power of wages by 30 per cent and knocked two hours off each work day," said Mr. Hoover.

Suggesting that America is enmeshed in a web of fears as much moral as economic, the former President asked, "is it not time we jerk ourselves out of this moral depression?"

He listed eight "simple principles of government" and suggested by questions the "immoralities" he said has grown to the point of endangering self-government.

Merit System

1. The principle of clean public service requires that officials be selected on the merit system.

"Any other course breeds corruption of a thousand kinds," said Mr. Hoover.

"Has not the patronage appointment of 300,000 officials in five years corrupted Congressmen, and elections and undermined the public faith? Does it not mean a decadence in public morals?"

2. The principle of honest elections requires that government funds must not be spent to influence the judgment and corrupt the vote of the people.

"For example," Mr. Hoover said, "does it improve national morals when the citizens see huge sums rushed to politically doubtful districts two jumps ahead of an election?"

3. The principle of honest accounting requires that government business be conducted with glass pockets.

". . . Is it moral for a government to take hundreds of millions from the weekly wages of workmen under the promise they are kept in a real fund for their old age security and then spend these collections on its current expenses and extravagances?" the former President asked.

"Manipulation of budgets and obscuring the nature of government expenditures always proceeds the rise of dictatorships."

Financial Acts

4. The principles of honor among men require that government be scrupulous in its financial transactions with the citizen.

"Can a government issue bonds carrying a promise to pay in gold and welch upon it . . . and hold the citizen to honor his transactions?" he asked.

"When the government uses public funds to manipulate its own bond market, does it differ in morals from the corporation that uses its funds to manipulate the stock market?"

5. The principle of self-reliance requires that government expenditures build up the character of the people. . . .

"Has not every community been made into a conspiracy to get its share from the federal grab-bag?" queried Mr. Hoover. ". . . Does that build for stamina and morals in the citizen?"

6. The principle of law enforcement and obedience to law is the first necessity of free government.

"For example, what happens to the morals of a people when the Federal officials connive at lawlessness and sit-down strikes?

Fires of Communism

"What of Governors who refuse to carry out the decisions of the courts and to maintain order? . . .

"Do not moral restraints disappear and the ugly specters of vigilantes take control?

"That is one of the hells into which European democracies have fallen and have burned with the fires of communism and fascism."

7. The principles of national unity require that government foster good will between all groups and sections of the people.

"Is it moral for Government officials or boards to stir up hate of group against group, such as labor unions against labor unions? . . .

"The first approach of all dictatorships is to divide the people by hate, . . ."

8. The principles of truth require both moral and intellectual honesty in statements by officials.

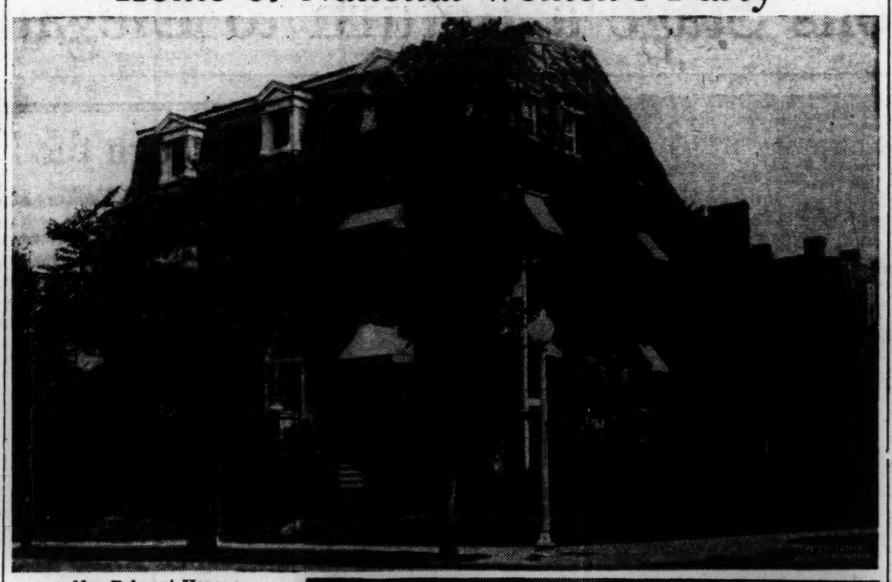
"Can your Government broadcast half-truths and expect the citizen to tell the whole truth? . . ."

"The pure food law should be extended to official publications."

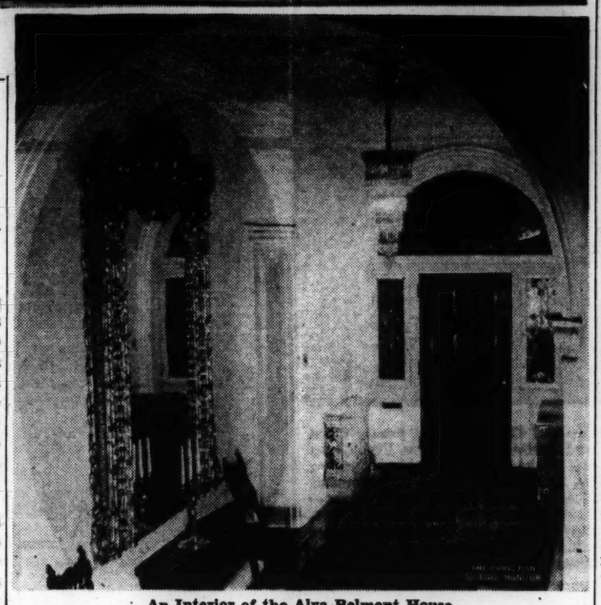
Mr. Hoover said he was addressing his immediate audience not as Republican women "but as all women concerned in the preservation of self-government."

"We can fight for and we can restore," he said, "the national morals of hard work, self-reliance, intellectual and working honesty and honor. Then the greatness of America will shine again."

Home of National Women's Party



Alva Belmont House
Historic Mansion Now Occupied by America's Militant Feminist Organization



An Interior of the Alva Belmont House
In This Historic Structure on Capitol Hill in Washington, Women Leaders From All Over the World Are Greeted

U.S. Avoids Issue Of Allowing Arms To Loyalist Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Scott resolution against America's embargo on the shipment of arms to the Spanish Government failed in its first objective, it was disclosed today by release of the State Department's comment on the resolution made to Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The purpose of the resolution was to obtain from the State Department a statement to the effect that Germany and Italy are treaty violators because of their degree of intervention on the side of Insurgent Spain. The reply completely ignored any such possibility.

Instead it listed as violations of treaties, to which both the United States and other nations concerned are signatories, actions incident only to the Far Eastern war and Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Previous Statements Recalled

In doing so the State Department letter signed by Mr. Welles, Acting Secretary of State, referred to previous statements of the Department in which Japan was named as a violator of the Nine-Power Pact because of its invasion of China, Italy named as a violator of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris because of its invasion of Ethiopia.

The hope of the drafters of the resolution was to obtain a factual statement of treaty violation which would be sufficient to justify a conference of signatories of the violated treaties on which would perhaps be based action against the violators involving a change in the application of the American neutrality policy. One possibility envisaged by the drafters would be application of an embargo on Germany and Italy. But what they were most interested in was grounds for lifting the embargo against Government Spain.

Renewed Interest Shown

The development coincides with a revival of Congressional interest in the entire neutrality question. It is learned that intensive efforts are still being made to induce Congress to act before it adjourns on modification of the neutrality act.

Prospects for action along this line were assumed to be negligible until that last day or so. They are improved primarily by reports that Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, original drafter of the Neutrality Act, himself is prepared to support elimination of the provisions relating to civil war.

The significant section of the State Department's comment on the resolution follows:

"In the summer and early autumn of 1935 when it appeared probable that an invasion of Ethiopia by Italian forces might occur, the Government of the United States took occasion to remind both the Italian and Ethiopian Governments of the provisions of the Pacts of Paris (Kellogg-Briand Pact) and the obligations existing thereunder.

"The statement issued by the Secretary of State on Oct. 6, 1937, to the effect that 'the Government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China . . . is contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Aug. 27, 1928,' is another instance.

"It is assumed that the inquiry contained in House resolution 465 is not intended to include any failure on the part of foreign governments to maintain payments of money to this nation under many existing agreements. As is known to your committee, 15 nations are at present in default or in arrears upon such payments."

Newark Evening News Wins Annual Ayer Cup

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP)—The Francis Wayland Ayer Cup, awarded annually by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., to the daily newspaper judged most outstanding in typographical excellence, was presented to the Newark, N. J., Evening News yesterday.

Certificates of honorable mention awarded in the Company's eighth exhibition of newspaper typography were presented to the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Rutland (Vt.) Herald, Hartford Courant, Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News, Lynchburg (Va.) News, Amsterdam (N. Y.) Evening Record, and Goshen (Ind.) News-Democrat.

Alva Belmont House Known To Women All Over the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Leaders of the women's movement all over the world know about Alva Belmont House.

Alva Belmont House is an historic mansion two blocks from the United States Capitol. It is headquarters for the National Woman's Party, America's most militant feminist organization, but its door swings open to women of all nations who are interested in seeing that women go forward in their quest for freedom.

The house takes its name from Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who furnished the money that bought it eight years ago when the Party had to move from its former home on the site of the new Supreme Court Building.

Visitors From Abroad

Walk into the spacious parlors, or secluded garden of Alva Belmont House any day and you are pretty apt to find some visitor from abroad giving a first-hand account of women's progress in her country to a handful of persons or a large audience, depending on her importance. Heads shake over the "back-to-the-kitchen movement" in Germany but such reports only serve to increase the audience's fervor for its own "equal rights" campaign carried to the Halls of Congress each year in the form of an amendment to the Constitution stating that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

When a foreign visitor reports hard struggles and little progress, Woman's Party members console her. They love to tell how their outstanding workers were put in jail back in 1913 for picketing the White House in behalf of suffrage and how their purple and gold banners were snatched from respectable women by the police.

When the Woman's Party took over Alva Belmont House it was the home of Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont who had restored it and placed rare old furnishings in it, rejuvenated the old fashioned garden and given the prestige it deserved as a Capitol Hill landmark.

The site of Alva Belmont House is of particular historic interest because from it was made the only resistance against the advancing forces of the British when they invaded the city in the war of 1812. First historical record of the house was made in the will of Robert Sewall, a prominent Marylander, in 1820. For a decade or more after the Civil War it was a renowned social center, the home of John Strode Barbour, railroad executive and United States Senator from Virginia.

Senator and Mrs. Dale acquired the property in 1922 from one of Robert Sewall's descendants who had allowed it to fall into a state of disrepair and dilapidation.

Tribute Paid

In naming their headquarters for Mrs. Belmont, the National Woman's Party paid tribute not only to their benefactor but to one of the first women in the United States to advocate the securing of women's suffrage by an amendment to the Constitution rather than by obtaining the vote state by state. Her gifts to the Woman's Party during her lifetime were munificent, totaling more than $100,000. A bust of Mrs. Belmont stands in the entrance hall of the house.

Often the visits of foreign women to Alva Belmont House are in the nature of a reunion, since many of the feminists have met before at Geneva where women of many nations work together for "equal rights."

To stay any length of time at Woman's Party headquarters, one must be a member of the party or be recommended by a member.

Eden Defends Rule of Law

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden appealed yesterday for a "spiritual and material rearmament" of Great Britain to meet the challenge of dictatorships and preserve democratic ideals.

The former Foreign Secretary, sticking to the stand which cost him his post in the Cabinet, warned the Nation that if liberty and democracy were to be preserved "sacrifices" must be made to meet the achievements of dictator nations.

He addressed a dinner of the Royal Society of St. George—his first speech since his retirement two months ago. The speech was broadcast to the United States.

If progress toward international peace is to be made, he said, "We must first wish to see the rule of law between nations acknowledged."

Emphasizing the seriousness of the times, he asserted that "party warfare for its own sake should have no place in the scheme of things." This was taken as a guarantee that he would not bolt the Conservative Party as he bolted the Cabinet.

Asserting that "the glorification of war" and "all the panoply of arms, of drum and trumpet" were abroad again, he said:

"The issue of freedom, the most fundamental issue of all our civilization once more squarely raised by what is happening in the world, cannot be evaded. Danger signals are up in many colors, in many lands. . . .

"I am a convinced believer in democracy, yet it would be foolish, perhaps fatal to the very survival of democracy, to ignore the stupendous achievements realized under other forms of government. . . .

"A united effort for the spiritual and material rearmament of the nation is the need of the hour."

1,212,459,360 Barrels

It was estimated that 1,212,459,360 barrels had been withdrawn from the East Texas oil field by March, 1938.

Approach to Perpetual Motion Seen in Water Running Uphill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Members of the National Academy of Sciences witnessed in their closing sessions a mechanico-chemical device which apparently violates laws of thermodynamics by causing water to coast uphill in a system which is the closest approach the world has yet seen to achieving the impossible goal of "perpetual motion."

Dr. J. V. Osterhout and Dr. J. W. Murray of New York told how they had performed experiments with tubes and solutions, apparently disregarding the second law of thermodynamics which decrees that energy like water flows from a higher level to a lower, always seeking its own level. A classical example of this is the iron bar which when heated red hot on one end soon glows all over, for heat, energy, flows "downhill" to become disturbed equally throughout the bar.

Theoretically this means that eventually all the energy of the universe will have been radiated or distributed evenly in the cosmos with the result that a condition of stagnation, equilibrium, will prevail. The stars will have lost their heat and the cosmos will be uniformly cold.

Further Research Needed

But the suggestion which has noted savants shaking puzzled heads today, is the possibility that the so-called "death decree" of the universe may not be valid after all. It's too revolutionary a suggestion to accept without considerable additional research, everyone agreed. But here's the setup as Dr. Osterhout described it.

The experimenters placed some guaiacol (carbolic acid like solution technically known as o-methoxyphenol) in a U-shaped tube. Then each arm of the tube was partly filled with water. The two liquids would not mix. However, on the left division of the tube he mixed with the water a few CC's of trichloroacetic acid, similar to the acid in vinegar, but much more powerful.

This achieved the feat of lowering the freezing point of the water in the left arm, but instead of the water in the right arm flowing into the left through the guiacol, the opposite reaction took place. Water flowed from left to right and the higher the acid concentration the greater the movement of water into the opposite arm.

Water's Solubility Increased

The best available explanation is that the acid increased the solubility of water in the guaicol phase and thus caused water to pass from the acid side to the guaiacol bottom. Then when the acid moved on into the opposite arm of the U-tube the solubility of water in this side decreased and the water migrated with the acid. In this way it literally flowed up-hill.

Dr. Osterhout explained that what happened was, the acid molecules probably combined with the water molecules to carry them from one side to the other through a medium they could not penetrate alone. The acid was actually flowing down-hill speaking from the standpoint of energy levels, though this happened to be up-hill for the water molecules.

Then to complete the experiment, the researchers inverted another U-shaped tube over the first. When the water carried by acid molecules vaporized, it passed overhead to fall back on the side from whence it originated, completing one whole cycle. "This appearance of 'perpetual motion' can go on for months," Dr. Osterhout told the Academicians, "ceasing only when both sides of the tube become identical in volume and composition."

All liquids, chemically speaking, possess "activity" with some solutions higher than others. Thus pure water which freezes at 32 degrees has a higher activity than salt water which has a much lower freezing point. Acid affects the freezing point and hence molecular activity in the same way, and for this reason the second law of thermodynamics is held applicable, the pure water being the more active is expected to flow toward the diluted water (downhill from the standpoint of energy level). That this did not occur may mean one of two things, either the second law of thermodynamics is somehow at fault, or else, it does not apply here. At least, said Dr. Osterhout, the evidence indicates that we are dealing with a new phenomenon.

Drawing U. S. Map Before Rockies Rose

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

A new map of the United States as it looked 40,000,000 years ago is in preparation, Dr. John B. Reeside, Jr., of the U. S. Geological survey, reported to the National Academy of Sciences yesterday.

After studying geological structures and the remains of sea animals in rocks, he declared that neither the Rocky Mountains nor the Appalachian Range existed at that time.

Instead of dust bowls, a shallow sea extended over the great plains area of the West and Midwest and over what is now the Rocky Mountains—which had not yet been lifted up.

Allen and Whitney Win National Academy Honors

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The National Academy of Sciences presented two of its highest honors to leaders in scientific research at its annual dinner last night.

The Agassiz Gold Medal, awarded in honor of Alexander Agassiz, was presented to Dr. Edgar Johnson Allen, director emeritus of the Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association, Plymouth, England.

Presented in recognition of "his personal researches on marine biology" and his stimulation of such research by others, the medal was received by Leander McCormick-Goodhart, of the British Embassy, for transmission to Dr. Allen.

The Public Welfare Gold Medal was presented to Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney of the General Electric Company Research Laboratories "in recognition of his outstanding work in the fundamental of scientific research for the public good."

Factions in Yugoslavia Confer On Measures of Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, April 27—A meeting between Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia and a number of Croats in an attempt to put a final end to the deep-seated differences between the Croats and Serbs in Yugoslavia was held today at the beautiful mountain resort of Bled, in Slovenia.

The German coup in Austria which has brought the Swastika to Yugoslavia's borders has tended to make Croatians more conciliatory in their attitude toward the Serbs and to strengthen the Belgrade Government. The Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, is now making efforts to come to understanding with Dr. Stoyadinovitch.

Whatever political doctrines Yugoslavs may cherish individually they generally admit that their Prime Minister in refraining from committing himself too deeply, has adopted the best policy. To oppose him, now, it is felt, would simply be to cause international difficulties.

The Stoyadinovitch bandwagon has been so solidly placed that many of the Yugoslav Opposition politicians are trying to climb onto it.

Croats also feel that if they should break away from Yugoslavia they would only be swallowed up by Germany, while the Serbs feel that with the Third Reich, flushed with victory, pushing at their doors, they would do well to take up a policy of consolidation and unity, so they also would welcome an understanding with the Croatians.

Both sides have already talked the matter over with Prince Paul, Chief Regent. Since many such meetings in the past have proved fruitless, political circles are careful to avoid being too optimistic now, but it appears that prospects for more harmony between the Serbs and Croatians are better than they have been for many months.

Yugoslavia is potentially the strongest state in Southeastern Europe and may come to play a very vital international role. Co-operation, it is felt, would only bring benefits to all groups here.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Fashions Stage a Return to Elegance

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Ladylike Gowns of Feminine Softness, Pastel Shades

New and Popular Is the 'Don't Dress for Dinner' Frock, Usually Black. Bodices Are Dressy

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

As a rule, it is quite simple to generalize on the trend of a season's fashions. After viewing half a dozen collections, one has a very definite idea of the predominating influence which inspired the new mode. Take, for example, the fashions of a year ago when spangles, rainbow colorings, and all sorts of fantasies definitely pointed to the influence of the Paris Exposition.

The present season, however, seems to prove an exception to this rule. It is unique in that one cannot put one's mental finger on any one distinct trend in the spring fashions. They are, on the contrary, a delightful melange of the fashions of "many an age and many a nation." One leaves a morning collection with a firm belief that a revival of the modes of the Edwardian period is assured; but such ideas are completely dispelled when, on the same afternoon, one sees model after model based on the picturesque lines of the costumes of Victorian days. One finds Spanish costumes à la Goya, the delightful picture frocks after Winterhalter, classic robes of ancient Greece, dainty frocks of the Second Empire, and the softly swathed draperies worn by East Indian women.

Monsieur Heim's Reply

All of which makes it extremely difficult to answer the question, "What are the Spring fashions like?" There just isn't any answer! Or perhaps Mr. Jacques Heim has found the correct reply, for when I asked him for his idea of the trend of the fashions, he answered, "The trend is away from novelty toward elegance."

One of the signs of the return of this elegance is the reappearance of the dressy afternoon frock. We have seen very few of these in the collections of recent seasons, but this spring they have blossomed out in all their former glory. Lovely, "ladylike" gowns in silk or fine woolen crepe, silk or woolen jersey, taffeta, surah, voile, and lace. While black is far and away the favorite color, pastel shades are also popular, especially for the younger generation. These frocks are usually ankle-length, high in the neck with plain or swathed bodice and short or elbow-length sleeves. The skirts are gored or pleated or swathed about the figure with shirring at the side.

I remember one all-black model designed by Madame Bruyere which had great distinction. This was of fine black woolen jersey with a pleated panel at the front of the skirt, the top of the bodice arranged in crossed folds and fitted in tightly at the waist, and plain elbow sleeves edged with black Chantilly lace. A little black straw bonnet with a wide band of moiré ribbon tied in a big bow at the back, gave a quaint, Quakerish air to the costume.

A white chemisette of net or fine mousseline, rounded, square or heart-shaped with narrow cuffs or short under-sleeves of the same material, is often seen with afternoon frocks. Maggie Rouff dresses up the bodice of her black afternoon gowns with a scroll-like embroidery of white beads and adds a belt of white leather. Paquin appliqués bands of white satin or taffeta in a large V on the front and back of the bodice and at the hips.

Newcomer Among Couturiers

A newcomer to the ranks of the Paris couturiers is M. Balenciaga, whose black afternoon frocks are the outstanding success of the collection which he is showing in his salons in the Avenue George V. I liked especially two models. One is in black jersey with two floating panels lined with black and white striped silk, so arranged that if one wishes to make the frock a bit more festive, they can be folded back on the striped side. A white leather belt is worn with this model. The other is in black crepe, made with a gored skirt, a full bodice which has two long, wide loops falling over the shoulder, like a cape, and a pale blue ribbon belt.

The two-piece costume (jumper or tunic and skirt) which was revived by Mainbocher last winter is used for afternoon gowns by several of the leading houses. Paquin has a very smart model in black silk jersey with rather a tight skirt, and a long, very snugly-fitted, long-sleeved tunic whose only decoration is four huge rhinestone buttons down the front.

Elegance of Line

A debutante of the season and one which has had a phenomenal success is what is known as the "Don't Dress for Dinner" frock. This, apparently, fills a long-felt want, for one sees it worn at small, intimate home dinner-parties and at all the smart restaurants as well. It is almost invariably of black in a clinging material, and its elegance depends on its line and fine workmanship, for it is absolutely plain, without decoration. The bodice is high at the neck with a narrow slit to the waist at the back and with long, tight sleeves. The tight skirt which is often slit at the sides or front touches the floor and sometimes trails a bit at the back. Some designers prefer the swathed, princess type, drawn tightly around the figure with gathering down the side.

For years and years, Captain Molyneux has sponsored the pleated skirt, showing it in all sorts of costumes from sport to evening gowns, and this season the idea has been taken up by the great majority of the Paris houses for the simple street or morning costume. These skirts, either in small side pleats ("accordion pleats" was their name in my young day) or in fine box-pleats, are much more comfortable for the warm weather than a tight, plain, woolen skirt. In black or navy blue light woolen material, worn with an over-blouse or tunic and a little bolero or fitted jacket, they are a very practical item of the spring wardrobe. One may ring all sorts of changes on such an ensemble. The jacket may be of the same material as the blouse or it may be of a plain material which harmonizes with it. A striped jacket like that shown in the photograph of the Patou model is extremely smart with a white blouse and dark, pleated skirt.

Reports of the return of the pinched-in waist and of the imminent revival of the old-fashioned corset must not be taken seriously. It is true that the bodices of the new spring models are more tightly fitted than those to which we have been accustomed, and some, like that shown in the photograph of the Heim evening gown, have even a wide, boned corselet belt but I have yet to find either a boned bodice or any undergarment resembling the contraption from which our grandmothers suffered.

Luigi-Diaz; Studios Dorvyne, Anzon

Upper Left—Jacket of Black, White and Green Striped Surah Worn With a Plain Black Surah Skirt and White Linen Blouse. From Jean Patou. Upper Right—Jacques Heim Makes This Charming Evening Frock of Black Tulle With Ruffles of Chantilly Lace. The Corselet Belt and Trimmings Are of Deep Rose-Colored Velvet. Lower Right—Decidedly Edwardian Is This Dinner Costume in Dull, Black Crepe, Designed by Mme. Schiaparelli. Tiny Mirrors Are Used to Embroider the Jacket. The Ostrich Feather Hat Is a Reminder of "The Gay Nineties"

Cold Milk Drinks—Deliciously Refreshing at Any Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Milk lends itself perfectly to variety in preparation of tempting summer beverages. Cold milk drinks are appetizing and refreshing. Like other beverages, milk drinks may be dressed up and made more appealing to the eye and palate. Gay-colored glass or soda straws will transform the simplest milk drink into a special treat. A dipper of ice cream in the bottom of the glass, a topping of tinted whipped cream or the addition of a little cherry or similar fruit juice makes a pleasant surprise.

Chocolate or cocoa milk drinks are universal favorites. They may be made in a jiffy if a jar of cocoa syrup is kept in the refrigerator. It is easily made as follows:

Cocoa Syrup

Mix to a smooth paste
½ cup cocoa and
½ cup cold water. Add another
¼ cup cold water and cook, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Add
⅛ teaspoon salt and
1 cup sugar, and boil for about three minutes, stirring continuously. When cool, add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into a clean jar and seal. After each using of syrup, cover the jar tightly.

Chocolate Milk Whip

Mix
2 to 3 tablespoons cocoa syrup with
¾ cup milk. Beat with egg beater, chill, top with whipped cream, if desired sprinkle with
Nutmeg or cinnamon. Serve very cold.

Bittersweet Cream Whip

Mix
2 to 3 tablespoons chocolate syrup with
½ cup milk. Fold in
¼ cup cream, stiffly whipped and sweetened with powdered sugar.
Flavor with
Vanilla.

Milk Eggnog

Beat well
1 egg. Add
1 teaspoon sugar
¾ glass milk
Sprinkling of cinnamon or nutmeg
¼ teaspoon vanilla. Mix well and chill thoroughly before serving.

Lemon, orange, or prune juice add pleasing flavor to eggnog. The grated rind of lemon or orange may also be used. For a fluffy eggnog, the white of the egg may be beaten separately and folded in last. For a chocolate eggnog, add 1 teaspoon chocolate syrup.

Fruit Milk

2 to 3 tablespoons fruit juice
1 cup milk
1 to 2 teaspoons sugar

Beat well with egg beater and serve ice cold. Pineapple, cherry, strawberry, or grape juice is especially good in this.

Banana Milk Fluff

Mix well and beat with egg beater
⅔ cup mashed bananas
3 tablespoons orange juice
3 tablespoons honey
⅛ teaspoon almond extract
Few grains salt
2 cups milk. Garnish with
Whipped cream and sprinkle lightly with
Cinnamon or nutmeg.

Root Beer Fluff

Combine
1 teaspoon root beer
1 to 2 teaspoons sugar
¾ cup cold milk and beat with egg beater. Top with
Whipped cream and serve cold.

Household Hints

Refinishing the Hammock

Canvas can be painted quite easily, so if the canvas-covered chairs or hammock need refinishing, I give the cloth two coats of paint and the result is worth the effort.

(Mrs.) A. S., Illinois.

Snapshots and Negatives

I use pocket art corners for my snapshot album, and place the negative of each picture behind the print, thus avoiding what we have probably all done at times, searching through piles of negatives for one certain negative.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho.

For the Fireplace

To clean the bricks of a fireplace, I wash them with hot vinegar, using a brush.

(Mrs.) V. M. DeC., New York.

For Gardeners

Before working in the garden, I rub my hands and under and around the nails with lotion. Then when I am through, the grime washes off readily. Really the dirt has contacted the lotion only.

(Mrs.) T. H. M., Washington.

Through the Editor's Window

'Creative' Workers and Democracy—a Kinship

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the people who go on learning, actively, joyously, and who are "completely alive," that are the first to stand staunchly for the democratic ideal. "People of this kind have discovered quite naturally the true dynamic for democracy. They will not abdicate in favor of any sort of dictatorship, either individual, economic, or political. They will see to it that they and their fellow-men have the opportunity to experiment with life, the creative joy of discovering, learning, doing." The above sentences indicate that we have been browsing again in that encouraging book, "Adult Education, a Dynamic for Democracy," by Dorothy Hewitt and Kirtley F. Mather. (D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $1.75.)

Dorothy Hewitt, you recall, is director of the Boston Center for Adult Education, and Kirtley Mather, Harvard professor, is, among other things, president of the same center. People who make pottery, draw, or play instruments, people who join discussion groups, people who are interested in what others can contribute, and who are so filled with zest for life that they are themselves contributors,—such people care deeply for group participation, and hence for democratic expression. This is the thesis which animates the book.

Three main hindrances to individual growth are seen by our two specialists in adult education. The first hindrance is the notion that we must solve our economic problems before we have time or money for adult education. The second, called the "worst stumbling block of all," is the "negativism that distrusts anything joyous." This negativism, described as a heritage from the Puritanism, would make a person feel that anything really fun to learn is somehow unimportant, unworthy; that important things should be heavy and dull, even distasteful. Haven't we all had this notion indoctrinated into us! The third hindrance is the "fallacious idea" that anyone is too old to learn. Even those who rely implicitly upon the psychologists, have no less an authority among them than Dr. Edward Thorndyke to encourage them to go on learning. If, therefore, any of these three hindrances is the bugaboo that is keeping a reader of this column from claiming for herself the advantages to be gained in further study, the answer is plain.

What has learning to make pottery to do with bringing about a better social order? More than meets the eye. The heads of adult education centers are in a position to see this kinship and they do see it. The person who demands real experiences, rather than being content with mere spectator-style commenting upon others' achievements, is the person who soon finds himself demanding realities in the social order. He is the one who is found in discussion groups, in an honest attempt to master economic theories and examine them first hand. Nothing vicarious will satisfy him if he can substitute for it a genuine experience. In other words he becomes a thinking citizen. And a thinking citizen wants a social and political order which approves and encourages individual thinking.

It seems that a leading newspaper ran an editorial to the effect that the world was pretty much in a mess but that no one really cared. "Certainly no one was sufficiently disturbed to do anything except talk at great length. The average person," so the story ran, "was making no effort to get the facts and use them in constructive thinking that might lead toward a feasible solution." Immediately the editor of that paper received several letters. Each writer "admitted in his own fashion that his attitude until a few months before had been that of the average person described in the editorial. Since he had been associated with an adult education center, however, his whole point of view had changed. Here he had found a group of keen men and women, meeting every week with an expert leader. Together they were considering the facts of our economic situation. . . . They were trying to do their part in reaching intelligent conclusions concerning the next concrete steps they should take in working toward a more effective social arrangement." Needless to say, the newspaper sent around a reporter to discover and write up the magic of the adult-education-center idea.

In American cities, and we hope elsewhere, these centers have grown in number and strength. "Town Halls," "Forums," "Study Centers," "Hobby Schools" are familiar to American city dwellers. But it is important to realize that while vastly helped by them, we are not dependent upon them. Individually we can get out and do something about it ourselves. If we live where there are no such centers, and wish to do something creative in a group way, we can start a "center" of our own, meeting around in our homes. There are excellent study programs available in many places, and of course one's favorite newspaper in the case of a study of world affairs can be used also. Or we can enter upon creative projects individually, even if they are as informal as designing our own clothes or landscaping our home grounds.

The important thing is that each one of us join the ranks of the "creative" workers, making something with our hands, having first-hand experiences. We should choose what we enjoy doing, whether it be weaving or economics, and get rid of any "negativism" handed down from our own school days. If we are "too busy" or "can't afford it just now," we can begin small; what we come to see value in, will eventually be given more importance in our lives. And if Dr. Mather and Miss Hewitt are right, as we believe they are, every one of us who becomes an active individual thinker and doer in the ranks of "creative" workers, will thereby become a more active thinker and supporter of the cause of democracy as a way of living; for the two are inseparable.

A Wednesday Column

'R. S. V. P.'—For Those Who Like to Give Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are stumped for something different in the way of entertainment to offer your crowd the next time you round them up for a party at your house, this book might help you out: "R. S. V. P., a Book of Parties," by Toni Taylor, hostess editor of McCall's Magazine (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50). It was written, so the author explains, to provide party plans for the woman who may not have a big house, a staff of servants, or a great deal of money to spend on party giving.

The book is divided into sections dealing with holiday parties, such as May Day, or the Fourth of July; bridge parties; showers for brides; and money-making affairs for clubs and schools. Invitations, decorations, games and menus are all explained in detail for each occasion. While the volume contains a few suggestions our readers would not wish to carry out, it also contains a sheaf of intriguing ideas for the prospective hostess. She can either carry them out exactly as described, or use them for a springboard toward thinking up a lot of new ones herself. The parlor games and tricks can be adapted to other kinds of parties as well. In fact, the reader may like to store a few up her sleeves in case there comes a lull at the next party she is attending.

A. M.

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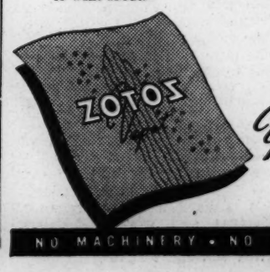
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Under England

WE LEFT our car at the gateway of the Gorhambury estate and walked along a narrow lane, demurely hedge-bordered, never dreaming that this lane had once been Watling Street. Its arrow-straight course had traversed Verulámium, one of the proudest of the Roman cities in Britain. Having known the long clanking stride of the legionaries, the creaking progress of the chariot wheels through the ruts, this lane was now indistinguishable from other lanes of Hertfordshire, green and peaceful and deserted on a day of alternate windy sunshine and inconsequential showers.

Presently we paid our fee at the entrance to a Roman theater, believed to be the only one in Britain. Holding tightly to our hats, while the gale whipped out our skirts and impishly inflated scarves and furled umbrellas, we mounted the turf parapet which encircles the extremity of the theater. No longer are there seats, passages or doors or bright banners; one solitary pillar has been set up to mark the proscenium and give some semblance of actuality to the place. The rising rows of seats are now grassy mounds; but we could see that the Romans had entered by passages at the rear and at both sides of the theater which bore the shape of an opened fan. Gradually what seemed at first a pitiful assemblage of mounds and stone foundations began to assume plausibility. We began to see it crowded with the eager and pleasure-loving people of Verulamium.

Not being archaeologists, we needed a good deal of reminding as to the historical facts. Verulamium, it seems, was destroyed in A. D. 61 by Queen Boadicea of the tribe of the Iceni; but later the Romans rebuilt the city with infinite patience from wall-defenses to glorious public buildings, so that the period which followed was the most prosperous known to this Roman city which moderns call St. Albans. When the Romans left Britain in A. D. 410, Verulamium had so fallen into decay that it fairly invited subsequent abbots to use it as a quarry from which they might take the building materials necessary to erect the cathedral on the hillside. We looked up and could not doubt. For St. Albans Cathedral, like a lion couchant on the edge of a sunny hillside, did not conceal the Roman origin of patches of its rosy brickwork.

* * *

Leaning his elbows on the little shelf which supported the racks for postcards, the custodian told us much which absorbed us vastly. "No one yet knows," he said, "what happened when the city was destroyed. How it could have been devoid of cruelty and slaughter, one does not in the least understand; and yet the theater, when excavated, revealed no human remains, no weapons, no jewels, nothing to indicate that a terrified audience had scattered and tossed away all that it held dear. We do not know. But the experts will find the evidence one day. Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, who has lately finished his work at Maiden Castle in Dorset, will be here in the spring with his assistants. They will uncover the Roman city — the public square and the temple, the forum, the streets and the dwellings.

"Look across the lane which, as you know, was Watling Street. What do you see beyond that hedge? A green field, like any English field: trees, a few cows, some sheep. But do you suppose that it is just another English field? Try to plow there and you will at once strike foundations. The field has no depth of soil. One cannot plow. Underneath —and not far underneath, either—lies a great Roman city. The experts will uncover it. Next time you come, you will see."

* * *

It was 1929 before systematic excavation was initiated at Verulamium. Who is there to explain what caused a sudden awareness, an abrupt rise of pure curiosity as to what lies under England? This awakened force is still growing. In fact, an impulse has been unloosed over the civilized world of today—in places as widely separated as Egypt and New Mexico. Was it because a German, called Schliemann, less than one hundred years ago, uncovered the Mycenaean city of Troy, that today young men and women are working shoulder to shoulder in the pits of that dramatic hill of Maiden Castle, diligently sifting and searching, examining and weighing the brown earth dislodged by their picks and lifted by their shovels?

One thing is certain: because of this movement we are learning much of former peoples and the character of their civilizations. Many of our erroneous impressions are being corrected. For example, once we were taught that, when the light of Christianity and the freeing influence of education were active in Ireland, across the Channel in England all was darkness and barbarism. Now the experts are sharing with us their conviction that this assumption was false. How can they know? Because of having brought to the surface relics which imply a considerable degree of skill and enlightenment on the part of those who fashioned them. They have come to feel that, contrary to the assured statements in the history textbooks, very possibly some of the Romans never left Britain at the call of their Emperor, but remained and mingled with the tribesmen. Why do the archaeologists believe this? Once again it is because of the surprising fruits of their labors with picks and shovels.

All students of these problems have realized, if hazily, the existence of other civilizations under the England of today. People have experienced the "strangeness of Stonehenge which is, perhaps, a relic of the Druids. Modern Britain is marked here and there, *accented* rather, with stone circles, with cromlechs and menhirs which may antedate the Druids. And once there were people in the land called Belgae, who came from the Continent to Britain in Caesar's time. The Belgae were at Maiden Castle; so why not at Verulamium too? And, because we know so little about them, they make the Romans seem virtually our contemporaries.

* * *

Soberly we moved away from the Roman theater, along Lord Verulam's drive that he inherited from the Romans. We visited St. Michael's church close by, with its memorial to that other Lord Verulam who was master of Gorhambury, Sir Francis Bacon. Then, crossing the churchyard, we came out from under the moist and shadowy yews into the wind and sunshine of the meadows. Crushing the fallen brown leaves under our feet, we skirted Roman remains of various sorts and noted the line of the walls of Verulamium. As at the Roman Villa at Bignor, in Sussex, here were splendid mosaic pavements sheltered now beneath the roofs of modern huts. The most celebrated of them, the Head of Neptune, is clever and powerful in design. There are rich colorings still inherent in the pavements and their mosaics are delicate and exquisite. One of the Roman dwellings, believed to have occupied nearby ground, covered three-quarters of an acre and had three ranges of rooms, all opening upon an inner court with a garden. Who knows? When the experts have finished, we may have a Pompeii in England.

As we retraced our steps over the green meadow and along the path to the church, across Watling Street and into our waiting car, we began to marvel that we should make such a stir over the problems of our own day. A quickened sense of perspective arises from contact with such places as Maiden Castle, as the countless Roman and other remains scattered over England. Roman citizens, presumably, felt as strongly over their political tangles and, doubtless, even the Belgae were agitated over the desirability of their neighbors in the adjacent pit on the hill of Maiden Castle. And this was perfectly right. Their problems were important; they needed to be concerned over them, to struggle and sometimes to fail and sometimes to triumph. So do we of today. It is just that history recurs in ever-widening circles. Under England—one layer below another, each with its importance and its deep significance. All immersed in circumstances of their day, in struggles for growth and freedom and safety, each in their individual ways moving toward better things and fairer. Was it Emerson who inquired shrewdly: "Wherefore so hot, little man? Wherefore so hot?"

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUINS OF THE ROMAN THEATER AT VERULAMIUM (ST. ALBANS, ENGLAND)

Etched in Silver

DRIFTED jasmine is fallen snow,
And every tree is a silver tree;
The dew-wet grass has an argent glow
That shines in the moonlight tenderly;
A white moth floats like a snowflake, blown
Through a world of silver monotone.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

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Honduras Modernity

THERE is something about the town of Tegucigalpa which makes it seem infinitely removed from the sane and orderly world to which one is accustomed. There is something in the loneliness of its mountain surroundings, which cut it off from outside influences, that makes it appear a little unreal. Everything about Tegucigalpa is a mixture; the people are a wild hotch-potch of colours and races, the climate is half mountainous and half tropical, and it is altogether a queer compromise between the lawlessness of the wilds and the civilization of a rising republic. It is a place of vivid contrasts between the savage and the civilized, which make the little peculiarities of a backward community stand out in grotesque relief. One is given the impression that Tegucigalpa was, not long ago, a native village, and that upon it was suddenly crammed all the bustling veneer of American modernity. Such a contrast is common enough in tropical countries; for there are very few parts of the earth which have not been reached by the enterprising representatives of American business houses, which amass enormous fortunes by peddling the most modern products to the most backward people. But in Honduras there is something lacking which makes the contrast stronger. The country is hard to reach, and its foreign contacts are few; the civilization which has come so suddenly to Honduras develops rapidly, in its own way, and it has not the advantage of having other countries in close touch with it to modulate the flow of its progress.—PETER KEENAGH, in "Mosquito Coast." (London: Chatto & Windus. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Meadow Path

I KNOW a little winding path,
A little wandering, wayward path
Beside a silver river;
Where weeping willows bend and sway,
The glancing shadows dance and play
And slender grasses quiver.

Two children knew this hidden way,
And told their secrets there one day
Each in a mood confiding:
So now remains a treasure store
Of precious things forever more
In memory abiding.

GWEN CASTLE

Proving the Allness of God, Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN EXPRESSION commonly heard from the lips of Christian Scientists is, "There is nothing but good." Such a statement is not based on superficial optimism, nor does it deliberately ignore evil. Rather, it is the heaven-born conviction, gained through the study of Christian Science, that God is omnipotent good. It is founded on the truth that right is might, which truth enabled various Biblical characters to triumph over adversity—Joseph to rise above bondage and injustice; the three Hebrews to emerge unscathed from the fiery furnace; David to resist successfully the mere animal courage of Goliath and the onslaughts of Saul's envy; and Paul to prove harmless the sting of the viper and to gain release from prison, as well as protection on other occasions. It was his unshaken conviction of the supremacy of God, good, that empowered the Master, Christ Jesus, throughout his wonderful ministry.

In our own day Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, proved time and again in her own fruitful career the allness of God, and, consequently, the supposititious nature of all that is unlike God, good. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596), she writes: "Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it, destroy the unrest of mortal thought, the fear of death, and the supposed reality of error. Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose." Well she knew and proved that God never leaves us comfortless, and that through the understanding of His ever-present loving-kindness, even the most desolate and barren of human experiences can be made to "blossom as the rose."

The tenderness and goodness of divine Love are more than equal to meet any human need confronting one. If there be a sense of loss, or great disappointment, or sorrow, one can turn steadfastly and wholeheartedly to the truth of being, as revealed in the Christian Science textbook. And he who does this will find that the spiritual facts about God and man, accepted and understandingly applied, give the seeker strength and victory. Mental suggestions of frustration, lack, or discord cannot obsess one who, knowing that they have no reality, no truth or power, refuses resolutely to admit them into his consciousness, and clings determinedly to the fact of Love's all-inclusiveness. Victorious, joyful living can be the continuous experience of those who are forsaking the shadows of sense and seeking Spirit and spirituality.

Instead of looking either wistfully or enviously at the manifestations of affluence and progress in the experience of others, one should acknowledge with gratitude that God bestows all good upon His children without partiality. Spiritual man is never separated from God's bounty and provision. A clear recognition of this, while it meets the particular human need confronting one, is itself the primary and immediate need of the individual. One can know that the divine Principle which has delivered others from false conditions of distress and limitation, likewise works in his behalf when he is receptive and obedient to its laws. The scientific unreality of discord and suffering and their entirely delusive nature become evident to one as the understanding dawns upon him that God, good, is never for a moment unexpressed, and that man is necessarily the ever-present expression of God.

An important point to watch is that no sense of prejudice or pride shall prevent one from recognizing and accepting the good that is at hand. It is related of Mrs. Eddy that she was able to take the good that was for her, through whatever channel it might come, even from the lips of a child. The same Christlike humility is possible to all who understand that God is the origin or source of all good, of which the real man is the eternal and conscious recipient.

In a familiar hymn is found the assurance,

"He that has made my heaven secure,
Will here all good provide."

Thus one may realize that in his spiritual identity he is ever at one with God, and thereby find all that is necessary for his well-being. Because God's care is all-embracing, there can arise no apparent human need or deficiency to which this truth cannot be applied with success. "Fear not, little flock," the Master once declared (Luke 12:32), "for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And indeed it is demonstrably true that the "Father's good pleasure" is that each and all of His children should manifest spiritual good and blessedness. It is no less than His "good pleasure"—His will—that health, joy, activity, abundance, completeness abound unto all.

Enduring serenity and increasing understanding of the allness of good enrich the consciousness of those who continuously trust in and maintain the fact expressed by Mrs. Eddy when she wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277), "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Prouver la Totalité de Dieu, du Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES Scientistes Chrétiens se servent fréquemment de l'expression suivante: "Il n'y a que le bien." Elle ne repose pas sur un optimisme superficiel qui feindrait d'ignorer le mal. Elle traduit plutôt la certitude que Dieu est omnipotent—conviction céleste obtenue par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Elle se fonde sur la vérité que le droit fait la force, vérité grâce à laquelle maints personnages bibliques purent triompher du malheur. Joseph par exemple surmonta l'esclavage et l'injustice; les trois jeunes Hébreux purent sortir intacts de la fournaise ardente; David fut capable de résister au courage purement physique de Goliath, ainsi qu'à la violente jalousie de Saül; Paul prouva que la morsure de la vipère était inoffensive; il vit s'ouvrir les portes de la prison et fut protégé en mainte autre circonstance. Quant au Maître, Jésus le Christ, c'était son inébranlable conviction touchant la suprématie de Dieu, du bien, qui lui conférait le pouvoir dont témoigne son admirable ministère.

A notre époque Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, prouva souvent, dans sa propre carrière fertile en résultats, la totalité de Dieu et par conséquent la nature hypothétique de tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, au bien. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle dit entre autres, à la page 596: "Quoique le chemin soit sombre au sens mortel, la Vie et l'Amour divins l'illuminent, détruisant l'agitation de la pensée mortelle, la crainte de la mort, et la réalité supposée de l'erreur. La Science Chrétienne, contredisant les sens, fait que la vallée bourgeonne et s'épanouit comme la rose." Mrs. Eddy savait et prouvait que Dieu ne nous laisse jamais orphelins; que si l'on comprend Sa bonté toujours présente, les terres arides—les conjonctures humaines les plus désolées—peuvent fleurir "comme la rose."

La tendresse et la bonté du divin Amour sont abondamment capables de pourvoir à tout ce dont les hommes ont besoin. S'agit-il d'un sens de perte, d'une grande déception, d'un chagrin, le disciple peut avec constance et de tout son cœur avoir recours à la vérité de l'être révélée dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien. Alors il constatera que lorsqu'on les accepte et les applique d'une manière intelligente, les faits spirituels touchant Dieu et l'homme donnent au chercheur la force et la victoire. Les suggestions mentales de désappointement, de disette ou d'inharmonie ne sauraient obséder celui qui sachant qu'elles n'ont ni réalité, ni vérité ni pouvoir, refuse résolument de les admettre dans sa conscience et s'attache avec vigueur au fait que l'Amour renferme tout. La victoire et la joie peuvent sans cesse caractériser la vie de ceux qui abandonnent les ombres des sens pour chercher l'Esprit et la spiritualité.

Ce n'est point avec regrets ou envie que nous devrions voir se manifester chez notre prochain l'abondance et les progrès; il nous faut plutôt savoir avec gratitude que Dieu confère impartialement le bien à tous Ses enfants. L'homme spirituel n'est jamais séparé de la sollicitude et des libéralités divines. Reconnaître clairement ce fait représente ce dont le disciple en tout temps a le plus besoin, et du reste fournit la solution du problème particulier qu'il s'agit de résoudre. Nous pouvons savoir que s'il a souvent délivré les hommes de la détresse, des limitations ou d'autres conditions erronées, le divin Principe agit également en notre faveur lorsque nous sommes réceptifs et dociles à ses lois. L'irréalité scientifique de l'inharmonie, des souffrances, et leur nature entièrement illusoire, deviennent manifestes quand nous commençons à comprendre ceci: Dieu, le bien, n'est jamais inexprimé, et l'homme est nécessairement l'expression toujours présente de Dieu.

Une chose importante, à laquelle il faut veiller, c'est que ni les préventions ni l'orgueil ne doivent nous empêcher de reconnaître et d'accepter le bien qui s'offre à nous. Mrs. Eddy, comme nous le savons par des témoignages authentiques, était capable de recevoir le bien qui lui était destiné, même s'il venait par un canal inattendu—peut-être par la bouche d'un enfant. Cette même humilité chrétienne est possible à tous ceux qui comprennent que Dieu est l'origine, la source de tous les biens, dont l'homme réel est à jamais le bénéficiaire conscient.

Un cantique souvent chanté contient cette affirmation:

"Celui qui m'assure le ciel
Me donne ici-bas tous les biens."

Le disciple peut comprendre que son individualité spirituelle ne cesse d'être une avec Dieu, et trouver par ce moyen tout ce qui est nécessaire à son bien-être. Comme la sollicitude de Dieu est universelle, il ne saurait y avoir chez les humains une détresse, une lacune à laquelle cette vérité ne puisse être appliquée avec succès. "Ne crains point, petit troupeau," dit un jour le Maître (Luc 12:32); "car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume." Au fait, on peut démontrer que d'après le "bon plaisir" du Père, chacun de Ses enfants doit manifester le bien et la félicité spirituels. Son "bon plaisir" —Sa volonté—ne prévoit rien de moins pour tous que la santé, la joie, l'activité, l'abondance, l'intégrité complètes.

Une sérénité durable, une compréhension progressive de la totalité du bien, viennent enrichir la conscience des disciples qui s'attachent d'une manière ininterrompue au fait qu'exprime en ces termes Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 277): "Aucun indice perçu par les sens matériels ne peut m'empêcher de voir la suprématie de Dieu, du bien, qui est scientifiquement prouvée."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENT, DEPICTING THE HEAD OF NEPTUNE

This Possessive House

OUR house is absorbent. It soaks up the love, the delight, the tranquillity that dwell within and cherishes their flavors. None of our guests departs without leaving his essence embalmed in our walls forever. Our dwelling is something more than a shelter. It is a projection of, a graft upon, our lives. Since this is so—or since we think it is—and we are of those hopeless Tories who are not ashamed to proclaim life good, we find ourselves in a state of chronic gratitude to our home. It has given us so much. Always it offers us more. We should be unworthy owners—or servants—if we did not feel the wish to reward our land, to stay it with fertilizer and comfort it with apple saplings; to adorn it with shrubbery and brighten it with flowers. We are actively grateful, Althea and I. And doesn't our home know it!

Early and late, our house speaks to us in a mildly hopeful, apparently meek voice:

"Unless you've really set your heart on spending that check for something else, I wish you'd look at my chimneys. Perhaps I'm wrong, yet I think they'd be better for another coat of paint. Maybe two coats. And you remember the mud you tracked in on my floors last fall. If you graveled my driveway, it would be a great comfort to all of us. And I hate to speak of it, but last spring you did promise me a flower garden out in front. You know you did. I'd rather hoped for that, but it's quite all right. You're the boss."

I am not the boss. I am at best only a partner, and a junior at that. I, a dour conservative, find myself tinkering with the currency, altering its standard. Cash that once would have meant . . . a new pair of skis, a trip to New York—now represents so many gallons of paint, or so many hours of work for an assistant to Harry who will help him make a garden or set out trees or build a new stone wall. Althea and I have discovered a new and more satisfactory selfishness than plain indulgence. We skimp and lead happily Spartan lives that our home may be the fairer and the more content. . . .

Our woodshed represents much possible reprehensibility, forsworn by me. Althea didn't get a fur coat and we abandoned a trip to town last fall. Instead, we have a garage. Thus we, subjugated but satisfied, lay our offerings on the quietly unappeasable altar of our home.

By our own estimate, in the eyes of all our friends—save the tax assessors—we are not rich people. Were we to have ten times our current funds, Althea and I should look no better groomed, should dine no more plentifully, should travel no more widely. Riches would change our persons hardly at all, but you should see the way our farm would look then! Already our agenda holds more than a decade of incredible prosperity possibly could accomplish.

There are senile apple trees to abolish and a new orchard to be set out. We want a vineyard and a raspberry patch, strawberry and asparagus beds, a pine plantation in the pasture, a swimming pool in our brook, a cement floor in the cellar, a tennis court for our son and his friends, a stone wall about the flower garden, an iris bed, a chicken coop, a root cellar, a pergola, a lily pool. . . .

These are only a few of the things for which our home begs, humbly, persistently. Each week adds more to the list. Althea and I have not bought a home. We have purchased a life occupation.

To our neighbors, we are just the city folks who bought the old Charley Wilson place. We are more—and worse—than that. We are the land-hungry couple who devoted themselves, their lives and fortunes to an ancient farmhouse and its shaggy hillsides. We are votaries dedicated to service in a New England temple with white walls and green blinds. There are worse forms of servitude.—From "A Home in the Country," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

Country Roadway

THE roadway curves beyond the distant trees,
Dusty and narrow under cloud-banked sky;
A wild plum thicket crowds the greening strip
Of grass along its edge. The air is filled
With heavy perfume; hidden crickets chirp
Beneath the moss-roots, and slim shadows blend
Across the trail. The hour is at noon,
And silence hovers in the near-by wood;
A mild wind stirs among the leafing twigs
Of oak and maple. Roadside violets bloom
In scattered clusters in the sandy soil.
Afar, the trill of cardinal is heard;
It's spring again! And over April night
The dogwood blossoms burst forth, frail and white!

B. B. COOPER

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Traditional Vies With Modern in Low-Cost Homes

Architects, builders and building supply firms mobilize to construct two million houses in lower price field; aid of federal and state agencies being sought.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27—After many years of delay in national housing plans of the Federal Government, architects and building material producers of the nation assembled here have mobilized to urge a 2,000,000-house building program in the $2,500 to $5,000 field.

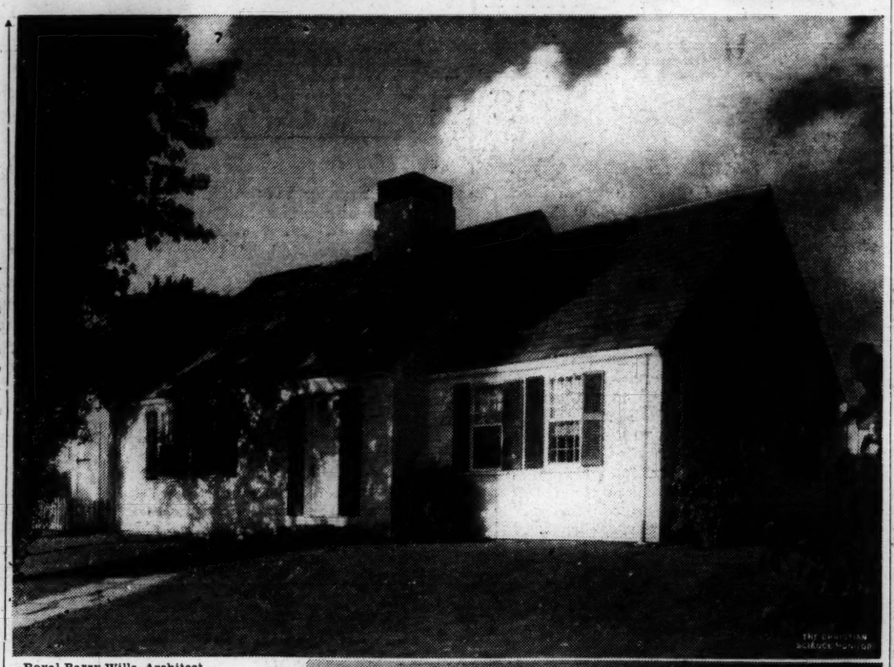
The end can be accomplished, they say, if Federal and state agencies, and contracting, designing, labor and materials groups bend efforts to cutting all cost corners, and if they popularize the home-owning idea, as the automobile owning idea has been popularized.

The need is declared to be not only economic—for there is a large and increasing house shortage; but social as well.

"Our cities are like the sprawling work camps along a new railroad," said Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials. "They must be changed into groupings of comfort and decency. We must build homes instead of barracks. We must create neighborhoods. We must stabilize the whole urban structure. We must replace chaos with order and design."

Building material costs are lower than they were 10 years ago, said E. O. Shreve, Vice-President of the General Electric Company. The average person, however, does not realize that fact, which is an illustration, he added, of lack of coordination in our home-marketing system. By mass production, prices can be lowered even more, he said.

"To the low-salary groups," he continued, "automobile manufacturers are selling the greater part of their output. Why? Because they have reduced costs, by mass production, and because they have made the people automobile-minded. It is up to the building groups to make the people home-minded."



Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Cape Cod Type

Pre-Built Type of House Constructed by R. B. Wills and Now on Exhibition on the Revere Beach Parkway at Revere, Mass. House Is Built to Sell for $6,300

R. M. Schindler, Architect

Ultra-Modern Type

Concrete and Steel Are Used in the Construction of This House in Los Angeles. Wide Windows and a Well-Insulated Roof Insure Comfort at All Seasons of the Year. It Was Built to Sell for $5,000

More House for Dollar Objective of Campaign Being Pushed in Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"More house for the dollar" is the goal of a nation-wide small homes campaign being carried on this spring and summer in every important community in the United States.

Thirty-five groups in the building-material, home-equipment and home-furnishing fields are co-operating in this enterprise, initiated by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association to impress upon the American family that inexpensive homes are available to persons with incomes as low as $1,000 a year.

The program has active co-operation of the Federal Housing Administration, which recently received new powers from Congress to reach down to help lower-income groups purchase homes under $6,000 with a down payment as low as 10 per cent and the remainder payable over a 25-year period at the rate of less than $40 a month. Until recently a down payment of 20 per cent was required with a 20-year amortization period.

Last year, the National Small Homes Demonstration, built approximately 3,000 demonstration houses in 1,200 communities. In some places they were built to sell for $1,150 and in no instance more than $5,000.

Designs for the model houses begin with a one-story, basementless small house, with a large living-room, one bedroom, kitchen and bath at a construction cost well under $2,000 and go on up to a six-room house with garage, costing between $2,800 and $3,400.

"We are working toward comfortable well-built modern housing which may be paid for in the South at $12 a month; on the Pacific Coast at $15 and in the North at $18 and $20," says Dr. Wilson Compton, manager of the Lumber Manufacturers Association.

In addition to easing payments required of the man who buys a home the new housing regulations permit builders to insure blanket mortgages of from $16,000 to $200,000 covering from 10 to 500 homes. The builder can either rent or sell the homes on terms satisfactory to himself. Once sold, the house comes out from the blanket mortgage and is put in the name of the buyer.

Other provisions of the new amendments that are expected to spur the construction of small houses include:

1. Reduction in maximum annual carrying charges bringing them down to 5½ per cent of the cost of the mortgage.
2. Elimination of the annual service charge of .05 per cent which lending institutions were permitted to charge under old FHA regulations.
3. Basing of insurance premium on the outstanding balance instead of the original face value of the mortgage.
4. Formation of national mortgage associations to make mortgages on large-scale developments more marketable.

Berkeley Gardeners Donate Iris to City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Householders here are going over their gardens to determine how many iris plants they may part with, because of a call from the City, asking citizens to donate 20,000 such plants, for use in a community beautification project. Not enough money was available in the city treasury to buy the bulbs.

So far, citizens have donated several hundred plants, and it is anticipated that the total asked for will be forthcoming.

Iris are being planted in parking strips, as a part of a general plan to "dress up" the City and its environs for the opening of the Golden Gate International Exposition, in January, 1939.

Investigation Promised Of Virginia Mine Blast

RICHMOND, Va., April 27—Gov. James H. Price has announed that as soon as he has received a report of the facts in the Red Jacket Mine disaster, which on April 22 caused 45 fatalities, at Grundy, in Buchanan County, he will refer it to the legislative commission designated to investigate coal mine conditions. This commission has been appointed but has not yet organized.

Thomas B. Morton, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, assisted by C. P. Kelly, Chief Mine Inspector, and other mine inspectors of the Department are investigating the explosion.

Mr. Kelly said he believed dust caused a violent blast. One of the reasons for the appointment of this commission was the persistent effort of miners and the Virginia Federation of Labor to persuade the General Assembly to enact an adequate mine safety bill. They have been trying to get one through the Legislature for many years.

Dominions Called Britain's Partners In Treaty Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — That British Dominions take a part in formulating Britain's foreign policy was explained by Federal Treasurer Richard G. Casey at the recent session of the summer school of the Australian Institute of Science here. Mr. Casey stated that representations of the Dominions had at times served substantially to alter the course of action originally proposed. Australia today was fully informed and freely consulted by Britain.

"Some people consider that Australia plays no effective part in the affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations," he said. "This attitude is largely due to a theory that this country should take an independent line in foreign affairs. But the foreign policy of the British Government is pursued after consultation with Australia and the other Dominions. British foreign policy may accordingly be regarded in a very real sense as Australian foreign policy.

"The task of the Australian Government is not to pursue a foreign policy which differs, for the sake of differing, from that of Great Britain, but rather to be heard as an equal in the councils of the British Commonwealth of Nations and to co-operate in framing a foreign policy which will attain the common aims of all members, and at the same time serve Australian national and regional interests.

"Australia on occasion takes the initiative in suggesting a course of action in the field of foreign affairs."

Any part of the British Commonwealth is free to negotiate a Treaty with a foreign Power, whether on political or commercial matters, Mr. Casey reminded his audience. This right is subject to a duty to inform the other members of the British Commonwealth of its intention to negotiate, in order that any member affected might offer observations.

No member of the Commonwealth could impose any active obligation on any other member without its consent. No political or commercial treaty concluded by Britain with a foreign Power bound Australia unless she desired to be bound.

This year's summer school was attended by 140 delegates from all parts of Australia and representing all shades of opinion. Commonwealth and State Cabinet ministers sat cheek by jowl with trade union officials, representatives of universities and financial institutions. One delegate rode 800 miles on horseback to be present. Communists sat side by side with representatives of Loyal Leagues.

India: New Fields Are Being Explored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY — Remarkable success has been achieved at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, in Cawnpore, India, in converting molasses into an insoluble resinous product for road surfacing purposes.

The substance is claimed to be capable of production at about one third of the cost of road asphalt with which it competes. An authoritative report states that the compound is insoluble in water and impervious to heat. It is also claimed that when used as a road surface material it stands up well under heavy traffic.

★ ★ ★

History in the Making

Lady Linlithgow, wife of the present British Viceroy of India, has made history by being the first woman holding her present position to preside at a meeting of newspaper correspondents at the official residence of her husband in Simla.

Her object was to attract attention to help that is being given to Indian women by the King-Emperor's Fund, an organization in need of even wider financial support than it has already received.

★ ★ ★

The Indian budget for the current year shows that it has proved possible to provide a nominal surplus without fresh taxation even after paying for starting representative government in the 11 provinces.

★ ★ ★

Railway Returns

Ups and downs in India's trade are reflected in railway returns. The past calendar year shows a surplus of about 27,000,000 rupees (roughly $9,000,000) compared with an original estimate of 1,500,000 rupees (roughly $500,000).

Since then traffic earnings have fallen to such an extent that the Delhi Government finds it extremely difficult to estimate returns with any certainty.

★ ★ ★

Political Co-operation

The recent introduction of responsible government in India's 11 major provinces is held to have increased rather than to have diminished Indian willingness to work with the British authorities.

Mr. Mohandes Karamchand Gandhi, the Mahatma, draws attention to this in his weekly newspaper, Harijan. "Not until Congress makes good its claims to represent the whole of India," he writes, "shall we be in a position to displace the British Government and function as an independent nation."

★ ★ ★

Condtion of Untouchables

Indore, one of the larger of India's princely states, has followed the example of other regions under enlightened Indian rulers in giving official approval to Mr. Gandhi's demand for equality of treatment for members of the depressed classes, the untouchables.

A proclamation issued by the Maharajah orders the opening of state-owned temples to these poor folk.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Trade Comments
Pages 14-15
Financial News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1938

Big Recovery Seen If Trade And Labor Join

Roosevelt Appealed To by Textile Workers to Call Employers to Parley

Oppose Wage Cuts

Rand for Manufacturers Outlines New Opportunities for Industrial Growth

Returning prosperity that will bring with it a new era in efficient motor fuels, glassless automobiles, glareless headlights and silent railroad trains was today held dependent upon the resourcefulness of labor and industry in meeting the immediate economic problems that confront them to pave the way for harmony and co-ordination.

To meet this challenge to industry, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, today announced that it has asked President Roosevelt to call a conference of manufacturers and the union to halt wage-cutting in New England and to establish a basis for stability in the textile industry.

Simultaneously, William M. Rand, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, addressing the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, pointed to the great opportunities that awaited industry through the next decade if it would cease complaining and take full advantage of the resources at hand to push toward recovery.

Harm Seen in Wage Cuts

The Washington letter to the President, sent by Frank J. Manning, Assistant New England Regional Director on behalf of labor, cited the labor man's viewpoint that "wage cuts threaten the recovery program and hurt all parties concerned."

Returning to the Hotel Statler, businessmen of Massachusetts stood on their feet to applaud the statement by Mr. Rand that industry today stood on the threshold of a wave of prosperity never before experienced, that New England with its special industrial resources was in the way of receiving its full share of this recovery program and that new avenues of research were preparing to open up new industries in the drive for prosperity.

In transportation, Mr. Rand envisaged great revolutionary changes near for railroads. Trains will be lighter, he said. The use of chromium, aluminum, magnesium and beryllium in place of steel will add to speed and economy, he held. And rubber insulation would make trains as quiet as automobiles.

Quicker Handling of Freight

Included in his picture of advancing industry, he saw freight "handled as speedily as passenger traffic in smaller and more rapid units."

"Aeroplane construction, aided by new discoveries in metallurgy," he said, "will carry greater loads more swiftly and more safely. The operation of planes will extend rapidly to all sections of the world and let us hope in this extension, which will make the world smaller, it will also make it more neighborly. More efficient fuel than gasoline will permit longer, more economical trips. Stratosphere flying will perhaps shorten transoceanic and transcontinental flights to a few hours. The automobile of the future will be glassless.

"Already the windshields are made with a layer of plastic between the glass. We now have plastics which are better than glass from the point of view of transparency, but as yet they cannot compare in hardness. This will come. The headlights will be glareless. Light will be controlled by polarization so that it will illuminate but not blind. An improved fuel will lessen the cost of operation.

Advance in Textiles

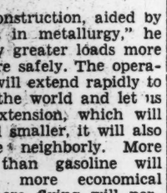
"In textiles we may look for revolutionary developments. The present basis of textiles is woven goods. It is difficult to think of an unwoven fabric—cotton, rayon, silk or wool. This development came about by the extrusion of synthetic products in sheets (as cellophane is made) rather than by fiber. Already rayon has increased in 25 years from a production of 300,000 pounds to well over 250,000,000 in the United States.

"Artificial wool and cotton are on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Forecast for Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably showers in east and north portions Thursday and in extreme north portion tonight; slightly warmer tonight and in south portion Thursday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by showers in extreme north and warmer in south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds, generally fair weather tonight, Thursday partly overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	48	Minneapolis	64	64
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	64	62	New York	54	50
Denver	40	38	Norfolk	60	54
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	50	46
Kansas City	66	66	St. Louis	62	62
Los Angeles	54	52	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	76	70	Washington	58	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., April 27.
B—Minimum, April 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:04 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:32 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:08 p. m.

Sales Tax Measure Fails To Get Favorable Report

In Boston Today

Sales Tax Loses Out in Committee

The Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Public Welfare today voted to report "next annual session" on the proposed 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 annual relief bill.

If the Legislature accepts the committee report, as is expected, this legislation will be killed for this year.

The sales tax proposal was made by the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures after a complete survey of the public welfare problem and new revenue possibilities.

The Commission had contended that real estate, suffering from heavy taxation, needed immediate and substantial relief. It stated that the sales tax provided the only substantial source of new revenue.

The sales tax bill, as reported by the commission, had provisions by which the sales tax revenue would go to relieve real estate of the welfare burden and would penalize communities which raised their appropriations above the average for the past five years, 5 per cent of their sales tax share for every 1 per cent increase in appropriations.

This legislation was supported by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Gas Officials Oppose Rate Cut

Officials of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and of the parent company, Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Power & Light today to oppose legislation filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to force the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates to sell gas to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company at the manufacturing price.

At a previous hearing Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, pointed out the Boston company's charter only provides that it may purchase gas at a price below that at which it could manufacture the gas itself.

Robert Holt, counsel of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, said that under the proposed bill the Boston company may be forced to pay more for its gas, because it might be found that the present price of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates was insufficient to cover costs.

Halfden Lee, president of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, declared passage of the bill would result in a higher and not a lower gas price because all incentive to invest capital to maintain efficiency and develop the business, would be removed.

Parkman Urges Underpass Bill

Appearing before the House Rules Committee today, Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, sought entry for a bill to authorize construction of a vehicular tunnel at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues at a cost of $800,000, of which, he said, the Federal Government would pay $500,000.

Since subway construction along Huntington Avenue is now in progress, he pointed out, it would be an economic opportunity to construct such a much needed underpass at the same time.

Dever to Act In Revere Case

Attorney General Paul A. Dever has asked for a special Suffolk County Grand Jury to seek indictments against City of Revere officials, it was learned at the State House today.

This move is in connection with the Attorney General's investigation of crime conditions in Revere. It follows on the heels of the recent Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional Attorney General Dever's bill to empower the Supreme Court to remove mayors on charges brought by the Attorney General.

Since that decision was handed down, Mr. Dever has been considering amending his bill to provide that the Governor shall have the power to remove mayors after a hearing on charges, as is the practice in New York.

Old Ferryboat Sells for $41,600

Mounting a tonic box on the deck of the ferryboat Lieut. Flaherty at the South Ferry slip this morning, and facing two bidders and a handful of spectators, Mark Levine, auctioneer, opened the bidding for the boat at $40,000—the upset price set by the City of Boston—and shortly afterward knocked it down to Arthur T. Prescott of 14 Somerset Street, for $41,600.

Mr. Prescott declared that he had purchased the ferryboat, built at the Groton Iron Works in Connecticut in 1921 at a cost of $379,950, "purely for speculation." It was understood, however, that it is destined to operate on the Hudson River for a private ferry concern engaged mainly in carrying automobiles.

Originally it had been planned to auction off another City-owned ferryboat, the Daniel A. McCormack, with an upset price of $60,000, but protests against the sale of this better boat resulted in substitution of the Lieut. Flaherty.

Lever Against Harvard Sought

Capt. Frank M. Doyle, West Roxbury Republican, today threatened to join the Democratic Party if the Republican-controlled Legislature fails to pass his bill removing tax exemption from Harvard University if the institution fails to oust from its staff Granville Hicks, admitted Communist.

Captain Doyle, a frequent speaker at various legislative hearings, appeared before the House Rules Committee to seek admission of his bill to the present session of the Legislature. The bill was filed after the deadline and followed the appointment by Harvard of Mr. Hicks.

Friends to Tender Dinner to Bishop

Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney of Middlesex County, is to be the guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by friends at the Cambridge Armory tonight at 8 o'clock. Chairman of the committee acting for Mr. Bishop's friends, is Attorney William R. Scharton. Edwin O. Childs, mayor of Newton, is to be the toastmaster. Governor Hurley is expected to be present. Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge is an invited guest, as well as Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Pari-Mutuel License Renewal Opposed by N. H. Interests

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 27—Forces within New Hampshire are lining up in opposition to the renewal of the license for pari-mutuel betting at Rockingham Park in Salem.

Last week the Rev. Ernest L. Converse, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Christian Civic League, appeared before the 109th annual conference of the New Hampshire district of the Methodist Episcopal Church to voice the stand of the league relative to legalized gambling, especially as it appertains to Rockingham Park.

The ministers and lay delegates in attendance at the session approved a resolution that the "New Hampshire Conference register its vigorous opposition to continuance of pari-mutuel gambling in New Hampshire, and its approval of the aims of the New Hampshire Anti-Gambling Association."

The Christian Civic League is a reorganization of the Anti-Saloon League aimed at broadening the activities of the group. The Anti-Gambling Association was formed a short time ago primarily to battle the race track situation. The opposition feels that anti-gambling sentiment is increasing among the State lawmakers, but that the battle against legalized gambling can only be successful if an organized group makes it a point to see that as many definitely declared anti-gamblers as possible are elected to the State lawmaking body this fall.

Benefits Distributed

Up to March 31 the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division had contributed $653,638 in benefits for the year, the first in which benefits had been paid.

Harry O. Page, Relief Director, reporting for March, shows that 12

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Opposition to War Marked on New England Campuses

Students at Radcliffe
Join in Anti-War Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Undergraduates
Gathering for Meeting at Sanders Theater

Two Phases of Peace Advocacy
Upper—Hamilton Fish, Who Spoke for Isolation at Harvard
Lower—Students Prepared to Throw Goods From Japan and Italy Into Boston Harbor

Democracy Needs Wider Prosperity, White Tells Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, told a Yale audience today that the maintenance of democratic institutions depended on broadening the base of economic participation to include the underprivileged 10 or 15 per cent of the nation's population.

This underprivileged group, he said, holds the balance of power politically and "demagogues can sway them."

Mr. White delivering the annual Daniel S. Lamont lecture this morning, said the "economic problems of a swiftly changing world all over Christendom require rapid and intelligent action."

He added, however, that "democracy is slow, fumbling and often dull. Democracy requires time. Patience is the first virtue for the successful operation of a democracy. Here arises the clash which has led Continental Europe into the arms of dictators. Here in our country the same political need for time and the same imperative demand for quick, wise action are making the confusion of these times."

Mr. White said he held to the "thesis that to maintain democratic institutions we must find some way to broaden the base of economic participation in the blessings which are potentially the gift of the machine age."

The Kansas editor listed three changes in the Constitution which, he said, marked the evolution of the country from a "Representative Republic," to a democracy: the direct election of a United States Senator, the income tax and woman suffrage.

Dictator in U. S. held improbable: Page 4.

Barre Wool Strike Ends

BARRE, Mass., April 27 (AP)—The strike of 800 employees of the Barre Wool Combing Company, who walked out April 25 claiming increased machine load, was settled at a conference between representatives of employees and of management yesterday.

College 'Indians' Lead Protest Against War

New England college students put on their annual demonstration against war today, in some instances with much dignity, in others with considerable frivolity.

On every campus there were speeches; on several there were painted redskins demanding a boycott of Fascist nations; in Boston Harbor, "Indians" dumped Fascist goods into the water; and on Boston Common, placards waved and oratory flowed freely.

The annual spring outburst, part of a nationwide "strike against war," drew 1,500 undergraduates to Sanders Theater, Harvard University, to hear Congressional attacks upon militarism.

Boxes Cast Into Water

The most colorful feature of the day was the ceremony on a wharf near the Congress Street Bridge in Boston, where two students in Indian costume and "war paint" tossed several empty packing boxes, labeled "Made in Japan," "Made in Germany," and "Made in Italy," into the murky waters below.

The boxes were intended to represent imported goods from the three Fascist nations, but financial resources did not permit the students to jettison anything of value, even from Fascist manufacturers. The cartons were regarded, therefore, as "symbolic," it was explained.

Aiding in the ceremony were three coeds from Wellesley and Radcliffe, who wore white cotton ankle socks in lieu of silk stockings; and had Indian feathers in their hair; about 100 other students, including both men and women, and a few dozen factory workers, who cheered, booed, and war-whooped from mill windows above.

Police Watch Pacifists

A third demonstration that attracted much attention, especially from the police, was the gathering of pacifists and isolationists on Boston Common. Just why this group, which opposes war boycotts, embargoes and resistance of any kind, should have been so carefully watched by the police was not explained.

Even the Superintendent of Police,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Hurley to Take Steps for Ouster Of Dr. Williams

Gov. Charles F. Hurley announced today that he would start removal proceedings against Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, who has been inactive in his $10,000-a-year job since May 18, 1937. The Governor advised his Executive Council that he had chosen May 6 as the date for a public hearing on the proposed ouster and that Dr. Williams might be represented by counsel.

This action by the Governor followed receipt of the report of three physicians, appointed by the Council, to examine Dr. Williams and report on his physical condition.

This medical board reported unanimously that Dr. Williams' "present physical condition is one of complete incapacity."

The doctors were appointed an examining board on the insistence of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly when Dr. Williams failed to appear at a hearing two weeks ago to which he had been summoned to substantiate charges that he had been assaulted by the Lieutenant Governor last May.

The physicians further reported that Dr. Williams' condition was such as to forbid questioning the Commissioner at his home or at the State House.

Charges on which the Governor said he would demand Dr. Williams' removal were:

"1. For the good of the service.

"2. That you are incompetent to perform the duties of the office of Commissioner.

"3. That you are unable to perform the duties of the office of Commissioner."

"I had hoped that the condition of the Commissioner would show gradual improvement," the Governor said, "and I could not bring myself to proceed against him while there remained some opportunity of his assuming the duties of his office.

"That hope has been now dissipated. I feel that I have shown Dr. Williams every possible consideration, but I must subordinate my sympathy for him to the responsibility which I owe to the patients in our mental institutions."

Later today, Lieutenant Governor Kelly issued a statement in which he commented: "It was about time the Governor took some action to clear up the disgraceful condition that exists in our mental institutions and protect 27,000 unfortunate mental patients."

The Lieutenant Governor added that he forced the appointment of the examining board and that its report "is further proof that Commissioner Williams is not responsible for his statement (of assault) and that no assault ever took place."

Rule on Welfare Buying Modified

A bulletin posted in the office of Edward L. Hagan, Chairman of the Board of Public Welfare in Somerville, announced today that welfare recipients may purchase supplies where they get the most for their money and that in the future they will not be asked to patronize designated stores.

Mr. Hogan said the ruling was made on reports that certain designated stores quoted prices above the market for commodities and that a charge was made for cashing welfare checks.

City Pay Cuts Forecast For All in Boston

Research Bureau Finds Such Action Likely to Face Mayor

Need for Economy

Alternative Seen If Other Officials Aid Tobin in Cutting Expenses

Charging school, County, and police officials with failing to give Mayor Maurice J. Tobin effective cooperation in reducing city expenditures, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau asserted today that unless these agencies join at once in concerted action the Mayor must face the alternative of applying graduated pay cuts to all City employees.

The Bureau's findings, based on a careful study of the Mayor's budget, gave praise to his economy efforts, saying they disclosed a desire to halt the upward trend of City costs "in contrast to recent history."

The Bureau notes, however, that without official explanation the Mayor has this year cut assessed valuations by $70,000,000, whereas in each of the past four years valuations have declined only $30,000,000 annually. The result of this change accounts for a full dollar of the threatened $3 tax rate increase.

Actual Rate About $44

In connection with the tax rate, the Bureau said the actual figure would be about $44, the Mayor's lower estimate having been reached after allowance was made for loans to keep it down.

In addition, the Bureau pointed out, "it is one thing to set a record high tax rate; but it is another thing to collect it. The Bureau then recited figures to show that of the 1931 tax levy the City collected 94 per cent by the end of the following year; but as the tax rate went up, tax collections decreased. They fell off to 86 per cent after 1932.

The net effect has been that while taxes have gone up, the actual total amounts collected by the City have fallen off. "There may be," the Bureau comments, "a saturation point for real estate which has been reached, or even passed."

'Inherited' Increases

Illustrating the need for more cooperation among all agencies in reducing expenditures, the Bureau points out that despite Mayor Tobin's efforts, the net decrease in all expenditures (not connected with relief) amounts to only $65,000!

The Bureau adds that Mayor Tobin's economies would show up more vividly were it not for "inherited" or unavoidable increases such as more fire and police personnel, a new surgical building at City Hospital, a big snow removal bill this year, step-rate pay increases and other items beyond his control.

Chief Bureau criticism of the Mayor's budget is the assertion that he has fallen at least $1,000,000 under the proper figure in his estimate of relief needs for the present year.

Noting the Mayor's items of decrease, the Bureau observes that the chief items are those not concerned with wages. Contractual items have been cut; many replacement and equipment requests have been deferred; and supply allowances have been cut. While various proposals to scale down outgo have been considered, the Bureau says, the Mayor's budget actually contemplates only minor curtailment.

Escape From Dilemma

The Bureau then asks, "Is there an escape from this dilemma of mounting costs, declining values and falling revenues?

"Only more borrowing, additional revenues and further economies remain."

Then the Bureau paints the picture in even darker hue by pointing out that borrowing merely postpones the day of reckoning and adds to debt costs, while new revenues only shift the tax base.

This leaves economy as the most inviting road to improved civic status. But the Bureau points out that immediate retrenchment of a thorough nature appears to be impossible without inroads on personnel allotments which account for 60 per cent of City, County and school appropriations.

City Workers Sheltered

Acknowledging official reluctance to discharge even unnecessary employees, the Bureau states that unless other economies are found, the Mayor probably will be forced to the graduated pay cut. The Bureau notes that in 1933 and 1934 about $5,000,000 of annual saving was realized from a 5, 10 and 15 per cent salary reduction schedule. The percentages were lightened on the lowest salaried employees.

In discussing the seeming inevitability of a pay cut as things are going now, the Bureau points out that the city employees are much more sheltered from general economic conditions than most workers, and in addition, have ample pension protection.

Going into the matter of County expenditures, the Bureau emphasizes that allowances are only $17,278 below last year's costs, increases to departments being quite frequent. The only decrease of note, the Bureau points out, amounts to $27,610 and occurs in the Penal Institutions Department, which is under the Mayor's control.

The Research Bureau's report is timely, says an editorial today.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg. Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"My Malkele," Yiddish musical comedy. With Molly Picon and Aaron Lebedeff. 8:30. Four days only.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both Theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30.

Exeter—
Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out." 1:50, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Of Human Hearts." Featuring Walter Huston and James Stewart. 2:54, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: "African Holiday." Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns and Jack Oakie.

Coolidge Corner—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 3:06, 6:17, 9:32. Also "The Jury's Secret." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Lost Horizon," with Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. Also Carole Lombard in "Swing High, Swing Low." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:15. Stage: Jackie Cooper, Mitzi Mayfair, and Bert Wheeler. Preview tonight at 10 p. m., of Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living."

South Station Theater—
"How a Cartoon Is Made," "Katzenjammer Kids Cartoon," "What the World Makes," Latest March of Time and three newsreels.

University—
Lew Ayres in "All Quiet on the Western Front," 3:10, 6:20, 9:49. Also Carole Lombard and John Barrymore in "Twentieth Century." 1:30, 4:40, 8. Tomorrow: "A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Also W. C. Fields in "The Big Broadcast of 1938."

Scollay and Modern—
"Her Jungle Love," starring Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50.

Boston—
"Law of the Underworld," featuring Chester Morris and Anne Shirley. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 7:45, 10. Stage: Waikiki Nights, Torrid Hula Girls, and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra. Tomorrow: "Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Hub—
"The Road Back," 11:05, a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Bride Comes Home," featuring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns.

Tremont—
"Tale of Two Cities," featuring Ronald Coleman. Also "That Man's Here Again." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo in "Painted Veil." Also "Three Smart Girls," starring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland.

Uptown—
"Bringing Up Baby," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Romance in the Dark," featuring Gladys Swarthout, John Boles and John Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Strand—
"Prescription for Romance." Also Stuart Erwin in "Small Town Boy."

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25. "Mickey Mouse," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9:15.

Metropolitan—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Love on a Budget," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35 Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Susan Williams, soloist. 8:15.

John Hancock Hall—
Candlelight Concert of the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra. Rafaele Martino, conductor. Soloist: Elaine Elkerton, contralto. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance lecture on Composition. 11 a. m.

Beethoven's 'Missa Solemnis'

The Arts in Boston

For the first time in 11 years and the third time in its history, the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night presented Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis." The occasion was the annual Pension Fund concert. The orchestra was assisted by the combined choruses from Harvard and Radcliffe and by these soloists: Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, Kathryn Meisle, contralto, John Priebe, tenor, and Mack Harrell, bass. The audience, which did not quite fill the hall, gave an ovation at the close to all concerned in the performance, including G. Wallace Woodworth, who trained the chorus, and Dr. Archibald T. Davison, who inaugurated the serious study of choral music at Harvard.

The performance was on the whole a magnificent realization of the great work. The huge chorus in particular distinguished itself for tone quality, precision and vitality. It is as true now as it was when the predecessors of these undergraduates sang these choruses, at the Beethoven Festival in 1927, that music of this kind gets its full expression from such fresh young voices and such youthful ardor, eagerness and devotion. The choristers had mastered the complex rhythmical problems that Beethoven set; and the sopranos attacked the formidable passages in prolonged high tessitura with successful daring

The soloists, too, were of remarkable quality. One cannot recall hearing another quartet in any of the major choral works which exhibited such evenness of ability and such mutuality of musical expression. Their singing in the Sanctus and the Agnus Dei especially was one of the high points of the performance, but throughout they were vocally admirable and at one with the music.

Over everything Dr. Koussevitzky presided with masterful baton, alert and exacting. He finds the Mass in D above all an intensely dramatic score. No doubt he is keenly responsive to the religious devotion in it, but with his temperament this devotion takes on a sometimes theatrical expression. The dynamic contrasts he demands convey to some of us anything but a devotional experience. For one example, in the Credo the "sub Pontio Pilato passus, et sepultus est" is whispered, and then is suddenly followed by a shouted "Et resurrexit." Granted the appropriateness of the dynamic scheme, it is possible to feel that less violence would be more suitable and more truly effective. L. A. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

Another unhackneyed program was offered last night at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, by the State Symphony Orchestra (Federal Music Project), under Alexander Thiede, to the evident pleasure of a ridiculously small audience. This orchestra's often unconventional choice of music, its recognition of living composers, and its generally competent standard of performance deserve the attention of all who are sufficiently curious about music to risk an occasional evening and 25 cents.

The first half of this concert was, it is true, devoted to what may succinctly and, we hope, disrespectfully described as a vehicle—Dvořák's B minor Violoncello Concerto in which Karl Zeise, an able and musicianly young cellist well known to Boston audiences, displayed his prowess. The music being in itself a protracted, mellifluous, and pretentious bore, it was possible to observe the more attentively with what skill and with what grace Mr. Zeise molded its honeyed phrases and encompassed its manifold and ingeniously contrived difficulties. His tone was warmly resonant, and he revealed a notable agility and security, but sometimes also a curiously unresonant and eerie quality of tone like that obtained "sul ponticello." He was long and deservedly applauded.

The second half of the program brought first a "Dance Symphony" by Aaron Copland, a work contrived by the composer (for the purposes of a competition) from his early, unperformed ballet "Grohg." Its three movements, each clearly differentiated from the others by its dominant rhythmic pattern, form an essay in dissonant rhythmic impressionism to which the term "symphony," in any recent sense, seems hardly appropriate. But, except for its rather dreary Andante, the work was intriguing, ingenious, and often brilliantly original in its orchestration. But it dates somewhat.

More contemporary in its solidity and compactness of matter and form, Walter Piston's Suite for Orchestra (first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1930) is satisfying and stimulating music. Vigorously written, in sharply etched and cleanly interwoven lines and strongly contrasted masses of tone, free from the superficial iridescences and equally superficial piquancies of an earlier modernism, this suite is not without humor; yet it pleases by its fundamental seriousness, by its musicianly working out of essentially musical problems of the kind that have proved of most durable interest in the history of the art.

Excellently performed (as was, indeed, most of the evening's music), the suite drew abundant applause for itself and its composer, who was present. S. S.

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State College Observes 75th Anniversary

Oldest land grant school in New England traces progress since 1863 to today's modern school with 1,800 students and a resident faculty of 138

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 27—Visiting educators and State officials today joined with trustees, faculty, and students of the Massachusetts State College in the 75th anniversary of its founding.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, delivered the principal address on "Higher Education in Massachusetts—75 Years Ago Today," at the Diamond Jubilee Convocation. Other speakers include Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of State College; William L. Machmer, Dean; and Prof. Frank Prentice Rand.

State College, oldest land-grant institution in New England, had its beginnings when the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act in April, 1863, "to incorporate the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College."

The Legislature's action followed passage of the Federal Morrill Act, 1862, providing for endowment of colleges in each state to teach subjects related to agriculture and mechanic arts.

In October, 1864, the town of Amherst was chosen as the site of the new College, and a campus of 310 acres with five sets of buildings was purchased. It was not until October, 1867, however, that the first students arrived to take entrance examinations.

The first graduating class in 1871 contained 27 students, with a college enrollment of 166. By 1910, 800 students had enrolled. In 1927 the number had passed 1,000.

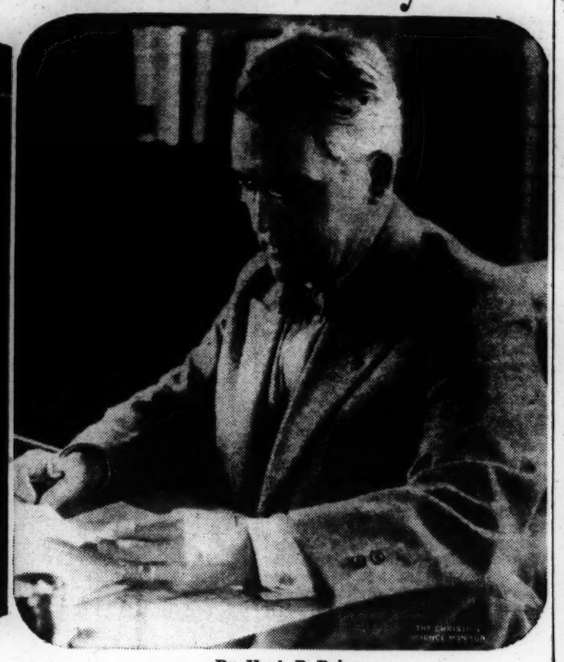
This year, in all branches of study at the College, there is an enrollment of over 1,800 students, with a resident teaching staff of 138.

Although one girl was enrolled as a special student as early as 1875, it was not until 1905 that a coed completed a four-year course here. Today nearly 25 per cent of the students are coeds.

In 1882, the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station was established, later to become an administrative division of the College. The extension Service was organized in 1914, this also an administrative division.

In April, 1931, the name of the institution was changed from the Massachusetts Agricultural College to Massachusetts State College. Dr. Baker assumed office two years ago.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh
President of Boston University, Diamond Jubilee Speaker



Dr. Hugh P. Baker
President of Massachusetts State College

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, April 28

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Pasquier Trio; soloists. TPA2, 19.68m, 15.24meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—"Empire Exhibition," talk; two piano recital; "Let's Go to the Theater," stories and songs, from London shows. GSP, 19.8m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Boston..7:30 p. m.—"Norway," talk; bird talk; music; economics talk. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News, program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; selections from Operas; "The Italian Center for American Studies," monthly survey. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Prague—9 p. m.—Variety; English Talk. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.83meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.
Boston—9 p m—Program for Latin America. W1XAL, 25.6m, 11.73meg.
Berlin—10:15 p m.—Radio Cabaret. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

'Mike the Monk' Captured After Months of High Jinks

Pier 2 of the Cunard Steamship Lines seemed empty today. For "Mike the Monk" is gone after nearly nine months of eluding pursuers since his escape from a boat docking at the pier last August.

The old ruse of using a "girlfriend" for bait lost "Mike the Monk" his freedom, as well as a growing friendship with steamship officials who today were bemoaning his capture. For "Mike the Monk" is not a gangtster, but a tiny monkey who survived the rigors of the last winter by sitting on steam pipes running through Pier 2 and eating whatever his friends of the steamship company left on the pier floor.

Kate, the elusive monkey's girlfriend, was captured last August and held by the Animal Rescue League. But Mike was much more of a problem until yesterday the Rescue League caught the idea of baiting a trap with Kate and a few bananas. Seeing Kate sitting in the middle of a wire cage gave Mike courage to venture in for the bananas while Inspector Archie MacDonald of the Rescue League closed the door.

Many are the stories told by Cunard Line officials about Mike and his nine months' freedom. Only one of the officials could get near enough to Mike to almost shake hands. And this official tried time and time again to cut down those few inches between himself and Mike, but always in vain. Today, Mike is a much wiser monkey than he was as he sits at the Franklin Park zoo wondering if he will ever be able to use his dearly bought wisdom in the big world that lies outside his cage.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak In Boston for Simmons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be in Boston Friday to make a speech for Simmons College. She expects to visit hospitals and view a Federal art project display during her one-day stay there.

Although her lecture contract forbids her making any other speeches in or around Boston during the month, the President's wife has accepted an invitation from Mrs. Louis Howe to go to Fall River Saturday to informally address the Welfare Association of that city which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary with a luncheon.

Republicans Join Providence Drive On Illegal Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 27—With two instances of false registration recorded in District Court here and with reliable reports indicating other voters are illegally listed in connection with a State-wide Democratic drive, two leading Republican clubs today started a private investigation to place names of law violators before Police Chief William E. Donovan.

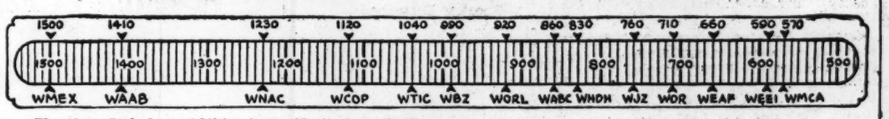
Attorney-General John P. Hartigan recently stated that in instances where persons registered from addresses at which they did not reside he would hold the police responsible unless they took action.

Last night the two organizations announced they were prepared to send a "small army into the field."

The organizations are the Second District Voters' Club and the Marieville Republican Club. Edward Messere, Secretary of the Second District Club, said committees will handle the investigation. He said members expect to show that many persons have registered from false addresses.

Tonight committees are scheduled to report results of the first day's activities.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



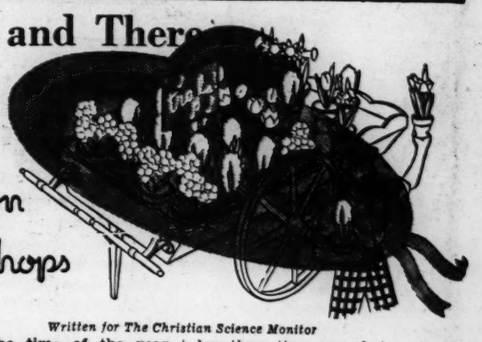
The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady.....	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Exploring Space".	"King's Jesters"; orch.	Little Orphan Annie...	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Revelers: male quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian raido review....
6:30 Boake Carter. news	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner".	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program .	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speaker .	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Brad Reynolds' Orch...	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 Chicago program .	Rose Marie, songs.....	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Federal Theater: "History in Action".....
7:45 Comment; music .	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family";	Ennio Bolognini's Orch.	Soloist; piano duo.....
8:15	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Harper's Varieties ..
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	"Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Let's Visit"; informal	Air Mail Week, talk..
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley songs.	vocalists	network interviews ..	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 Grace Moore; comment; orchestra .	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	State Symphony Orch..
9:15	"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	State Symphony Orch.
9:30 Mme. C'g Kai-shek	"Under Western Skies"	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	State Symphony Orch..
9:45 Talk, "Liberty" ..	dramatization	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	State Symphony Orch..
10:00 "Gang Busters":	Auto Dealers talk.....	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	State Symphony Orch..
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, songs.....	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	State Symphony Orch..
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show.....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 drama'tic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show.....	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service..	Melodies From the Sky.	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety ....
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Renard Orchestra	
11:30 A. Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch...	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety ....
11:45 A. Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Stars of Broadway	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"...	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable"..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30 Radio Almanac ..	"Mac and Moore".....	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45 "Tunes": music ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	Vocalists .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Hillbilly music .....
9:30 "Road of Life" ...	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music .
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations": music ..	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch ..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Music: soloists	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	"Request Matinade" ...
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	Studio speaker	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Request Matinade" ...
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home economist	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Fashion Congress" ...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef".....	Orchestra; songs	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs" .	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"..	National Farm and	News Service	Sports; talks	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan".....	Sports; talks	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways".....	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Theater News	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Baritone; orchestra	Ad Club speakers.....
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Town Hall Celebrities	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 "The O'Neills" ...	Luncheon Program	"Musical Roundup" ...	Musical program	Edna Carter, songs ....
2:30 American School of	Town Hall Celebrities	Household talk	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade ..
2:45 the Air	Luncheon Program	"School for Wives"...	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 News Service	Joseph Wagner, pianist.	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees vs. New	Federal Theater dramatization .....
3:15 "Musical Moments"	Vocalists; piano	"Ma Perkins"	York Baseball Game	
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	Joe Green's Novelty	"Vic and Sade"	From Bees Field ..	Sport reports .....
3:45 U. S. Army Band.	Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"..	Boston Bees vs. New	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	York Baseball Game	Sport reports .....
4:15 The Eaton Boys..	Club Matinee: variety .	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	from Bees Field	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Network program .	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. New	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Party": music ...	Club Matinee: variety .	"The Road of Life"....	York Baseball Game..	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news .	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow: sketch ..	Bonnie Stewart, songs..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Let's Pretend" ..	"The Singing Lady" ...	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 J. Shannon, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue.....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; organ	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment ..	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "We, the People".	Elvira Rios, songs.....	Commentator	"Headlines": sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45 "We, the People".	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	Studio speaker	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra	"The Wordcaster" ...
8:15 Abbott and Costello, comedians;	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta: orchestra	Commentator .....
8:30 songs; orchestra	Talk	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Green Hornet": drama	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45	Talk	Yankees; guests	"Green Hornet": drama	News commentator ....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	To Be Announced.....	"Good News of 1938":	Talk	Louise Farley, songs...
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	To Be Announced	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family".....	Shirley Winters, songs
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	America's Town Meet-	picture previews; solo-	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour.	ing: "What Next for	lists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 "Essays in Music";	the Tenant Farmer?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Coolidge Quartet	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 concert orchestra	question period	Bob Burns, comedian;	Coolidge Quartet	Down Memory Lane ...
10:30 Americans at Work	Glen Miller's Orchestra	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	Al Shayne .....
10:45 Americans at Work	Glen Miller's Orchestra	artist; orchestra	lists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra ...	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 Duke Ellington Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Theater Digest	Request Serenade .....
11:45 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Irwin Gilbert's Orch...	Request Serenade .....

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when everybody starts making crosses on the calendar. The crosses stand for the coming holidays, you know, and the whole flock that's likely to be strewn across the family calendar stand for your daughter's vacation! For vacations, like holidays, are mapped out and planned for way ahead of time these days. Sometimes as long as a year, it seems, when you listen to all the chatter that goes on about them.

But regardless of whether you are blessed with a vacation or merely an occasional holiday in which to let yourself go, you'll need clothes. And regardless of whether or not you sail, ride, or play golf . . . it seems that you'll need just as many in the end. For those who merely sit on the sidelines and give inspiration to the actual participants of such sports have to be smartly togged out, too. So very timely is Jordan Marsh's introduction of "Lido Bragozzo" (which by the way is pronounced "Bra-got-so," just in case you want to feel real professional when you inquire for them!) fashions.

You'll love the collection . . . which includes active sports clothes as well as the plain sit-down stuff. For it's all exceedingly gay and very different. Colors have been taken from those red sails you've all sung so much about in the sunset, and the blue of the Adriatic, which if you haven't been privileged to see in person, you've at least seen in the travel books you've collected! And the dolphins, and the waves, and the ropes and the seahorses and everything else you can think of in connection with that part of the world. There's a neat little number of Lidoline spun rayon all speckled up with snails and starfish for $16.95. And it has a tricky little bolero frock that has a collar and a lot of box pleats! Dirndls are now ensembles, with sashes and boleros. Evening dresses that will be just the thing to wear to the first Yacht Club dance . . . and those bathing suits, in which the lastex treatment makes the net design most prominent, will add to the thrill of your first swim. And lots of gay accessories all keyed-up to go with all this. Such as charm bracelets with sea shells and starfish hanging down, belts that have a gay pennant for a buckle. And so on. All at Jordan's.

♣ ♣ ♣

Little Things Add to the Home

It's the little things around a house that make it home. The tricky little gadgety items that you can tuck into the 1938 version of the "What-Not" that hangs in the corner. Or put up on the fireplace mantel. Little items such as those cunning China figures we saw at Bigelow Kennard's (10 West Street) for an even $5. Most interesting Tyrolean women, who were quite delightful as they were caught in the process of wrapping a shawl around them, arranging a little something at the neckline, or merely lifting a skirt as they tripped along.

♣ ♣ ♣

Begin Your Drive On the Moths Early

Unfortunately, even the best of homes often find that they have been housing unknowns. Unknowns who have very calmly (and efficiently) gone about the business of making themselves entirely at home in almost every room in the house. We're talking about moths . . . who make such quick work of everything, once they're in your house. So the idea is, of course, to clamp down on them in the very beginning of their busy season, and not allow them time enough to get any kind of a head start on you. Which means that you've got to get busy and start stocking up on such effective stuff as Para-Dichlor-Benzene . . . which ought to take care of most anything, with such a name! However, T. D. Whitney doesn't just depend on that name to take care of things . . . for it is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a moth preventative. Or as a deodorant. It won't hurt anything but the moths. Right now they're offering a six-pound can of it for $1.69 . . . it's regularly around $3, if we remember correctly. If you order by phone or mail, just write or say "P. D. B." . . . and they'll know what you mean.

♣ ♣ ♣

Notebook and Pencil That Are Inseparable

So often while you're shopping you can find your pencil, but you can't seem to locate your notebook, or vice versa. To get around all this annoying business, you take care of things by buying yourself a nice looking gay-colored celluloid notebook (just the cover, the pages are normal) that comes equipped with a little "Slencil . . . which is a streamline version of a flat pencil that's so flat it's almost a part of the book itself. So it isn't in the way. Furthermore, it has leads, so there's no continual sharpening. For $1.25. At R. H. Stearns or Filene's. And you can have your initials put on the book, if you like. Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature

Election of Judges Opposed as Taking Bench Into Politics

SALEM, Mass., April 27 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Lummus today was on record as being opposed to the system of electing judges—a plan, he said, which would make the bench a "plaything of politicians."

Addressing the Essex Bar Association last night, Judge Lummus asserted that the electioneering judge was a "sad spectacle."

"The system of appointing judges," he continued, "has helped a justice rule without fear or favor. An elective judge must spend most of his time campaigning, rather than learning the fine points of the law. While the appointive system turns some politicians into judges, the elective system turns every judge into a politician."

Congress to Swoop Down Upon Boston Virtually En Masse

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—About 300 Congressmen planned today to visit Revolutionary battlefields at Lexington and Concord, Mass., next month.

Representative Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, who is in charge of the trip, said Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts would entertain the group in Boston and that the Congressmen would go to Newport, R. I., for a clam bake.

The Congressmen will leave Washington on May 13 going to Jersey City, N. J., and embarking at New York for Boston. They will leave Boston on May 15, stopping at Newport and returning to the Capital on May 16.

Volcanoes' Locations

Volcanoes are situated in areas of weakness in the earth's crust.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

per cent of the 1,595 direct relief cases closed during the month may be attributed to the payment of benefits. But the obtaining of employment in private industry was the largest single factor in the reduction of the relief load, accounting for 38 per cent. However, the net gain or loss in respect to direct relief was negligible, as 589 of 1,106 new cases were attributed to loss of employment.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Hampshire Democrats are watching Washington with the expectation that action may be taken to unseat Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of Manchester, and seat his Democratic opponent, Alphonse Roy of Manchester. This battle has dragged out since the 1936 election. If Mr. Roy is seated before the end of the current year it is understood that he will be given his pay for the entire two-year term, plus an allowance for his challenging of the seating of Representative Jenks.

BOSTON GARDEN—6 Days
TWICE DAILY—2 & 8—Beginning
MON. Aft'n, MAY 2
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS, including GARGANTUA THE GREAT
Largest GORILLA Ever in Captivity
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
"NEPAL" Magnificent New Spectacle
TERRELL JACOBS, The LION KING and Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $3, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT — EVES. 8:30, MAT. TODAY
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
DENNIS KING • VERA ZORINA
in the Rodgers & Hoyt Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Vivienne Segal • Walter Slezak
AUDREY CHRISTIE • CHARLES WALTERS
Evens.: $1.10-$3.30; Wed. Mats. 55c-$2.20.
Saturday Matinees: 55c-$2.75

WILBUR—Last 6 Times MAT. TODAY
The MAN FROM CAIRO
A Romantic Comedy
with Joseph Buloff
Helen Chandler-Viola Roache
Evens. $2.75-55c; Wed. Mat. $1.65-55c
Sat. Mat. $2.20-55c

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL — Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30
BIDU SAYAO
Glamorous Star of Met. Opera
Tickets—$1, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills . . . April 16 through 30
Snow White
Matinees 1, 3:30, Evenings 8:00

NEW YORK CITY
JOHN JOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evens. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.40

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★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 p. m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Thrush Repertory Increased—The Indian thrushes which were rescued from the wrecked City of Salisbury at the entrance to Boston Harbor have been making good use of their time on Pier 2, East Boston, since they arrived there last Friday. Mimicry is their strong point, and they have been living up to their reputation for it.

By this morning they could imitate the chatter of the monkeys, the moan of the honey bears, and the hiss of the cobras—all fellow survivors waiting to be shipped to New York by their owner, Mehtab Dua of that city and Calcutta.

They were finding the tugboat whistles something of a problem, though, but were still at work on them.

Board for Cat Cut—No matter how strong may be their literary inclinations, mice had better stay away from the Boston Public Library just now. It was never too safe a place for them, but now the official cat has every reason to be faintly irked—if not a little hungrier than usual as well.

One result of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's economy program, with its cut in the library budget, is to reduce the appropriation for feline nourishment from $20 to $19.70. That means 30 cents worth of added inducement to attend to business.

The Back Bay Touch—Early morning newspaper delivery takes on an appropriate refinement on one stretch of Beacon Street, we are informed by a confirmed early riser. While most residents of the neighborhood are still comfortably under the covers, a shiny Buick sedan drives sedately up. A well dressed man disembarks from it with a bundle of papers under his arm, and proceeds to deliver them neatly at house after house in the block.

Milk still comes in the usual trucks, we are told, but we await developments in that direction, too.

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Start your season of all-summer smartness with an *Arti-Kool*, the suit that holds its shape and press . . . crisply and coolly! Crush-resisting, unparalleled tailoring—suits that look twice this low price. Tailored in chalk stripes on black, navy, brown; monotones in white, beige, dusty pink, luggage, military blue, ice blue. Dressmakers in pastels. Sizes 12 to 20.

SUITS—THIRD FLOOR

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who has already announced that he will lead the fight for its adoption in 1939. It was also endorsed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and various real estate groups.

The bill was opposed by the Boston Retail Trade Board, members of organized labor and consumers' groups.

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of Attleboro, Chairman of the Joint Committee, said that all members present at the committee meeting voted in favor of postponing action and that a later poll would be taken to determine the sentiment of the other members.

77 Congressmen To See Launching

Seventy-seven Congressmen, who will be in Boston on May 14 as guests of the City, will take part in the launching ceremonies of two destroyers, the Mayrant and the Trippe, at Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Mayrant and the Trippe have been built in drydock at the Yard, and bring the total of destroyers up to six in the Navy's armament program.

Sponsor of the Mayrant will be Mrs. E. E. Sheely of Gulfport, Miss., great-great-great-granddaughter of Capt. John Mayrant. Miss Betty S. Trippe, seven, of Park Avenue, New York City, descendant of Lieut. John Trippe, who was presented with a sword by Congress for his services in Tripoli in 1804, will christen the destroyer bearing the family name.

At the completion of the exercises at which Senator David I. Walsh will be the principal speaker, Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherhardi will be host at a luncheon for special guests.

Freight Service From Spain on Way

Regular ocean freight service from war-ridden Spain to Boston, for which a demand has been felt for some time, is to be provided on a fortnightly basis by the Italian Line, with calls of its steamers at Seville, it is announced by the Boston Port Authority. Vessels are expected to make the run from Seville to Boston in about 11 days.

Itineraries of Italian Line steamers in the North Atlantic trade have been revised to provide for the new port of call. Its continuance, of course, depends on the patronage given by New England importers. The last time a vessel came to Boston from Spain, with a cargo of beet pulp, pickets marched up and down in front of the pier protesting against any commerce with ports under jurisdiction of General Franco.

Industry

(Continued from Page 9)

the horizon, and a new synthetic product is made hourly. There are over 100,000 synthetic organic compounds. Thousands of these are finding their way into industry.

"We all remember when automobiles were varnished. It took weeks to finish a car. If that car was badly scratched it was a long, expensive job to refinish it. After the war it was discovered that nitrocellulose (large quantities of which were in storage—remaining when the Armistice stopped the use of explosives) could be treated and with a solvent made from the combination of acetic acid and ethyl alcohol, or butyl alcohol could be turned into a tough, durable, quick-drying finish. Automobile finishing was then revolutionized.

And in conclusion, Mr. Rand told the Rotarians: "The house of the future will surpass our present structures of wood, stone and steel. Television will be commonly used. New finishes will improve our paints. And agriculture with the aid of chemistry will join hands with industry."

Minimum Wage Law Strengthened

Governor Hurley signed several important bills yesterday, not the least of which was that strengthening the mandatory minimum wage law affecting women and children employees.

The legislation provides for a maximum fine of $100 and 90 days in jail for employers who evade the minimum wage law by leasing their business to employees on contract.

By a stroke of the Governor's pen the towns of Enfield, Dana, Prescott and Greenwich will no longer legally exist after midnight tonight. These towns are wiped out by the Quabbin Reservoir for supplying additional water to the Metropolitan district. Parts of the towns not covered when the Reservoir is filled will be added to surrounding towns.

The Governor also signed a bill requiring the teaching of the Italian language in high schools upon the request of 25 parents.

Tobin's Funding Measure Signed

Mayor Tobin's $9,000,000 funding bill which authorizes the city of Boston to issue bonds up to that amount to replace "doubtful" assets on the City books became law today. The bill was signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley last night.

That part of the bill which would have given the Mayor increased control over City finances—control of the expenditures of the Schools, the County and Police—was defeated in the House of Representatives.

Uncharted Rock In Boston Harbor Now 'Recognized'

The sharp rock on which the British freighter City of Salisbury crashed at the entrance to Boston harbor last Friday, existed officially today. It was duly recognized after Lieut. Elliott Roberts, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, had voyaged down the harbor yesterday to view the wreck and to take bearings establishing its position.

A notice was sent "to all mariners" at once, as follows: "A rock hitherto uncharted was today discovered with a least depth of not more than 23 feet, 1250 yards 40 degrees true from Graves Lighthouse. It lies under the wreck of the City of Salisbury."

That the freighter, split in two by the rock pinnacle now penetrating some eight feet through its bottom, might not remain much longer as a convenient warning, was indicated by the stevedores still working at top speed to remove as much of the cargo as possible. As the ground swell swayed the two halves of the ship constantly back and forth, they said, the hull may be completely severed at any moment—allowing bow and stern to slide off into deeper water.

Want Buoy Moved

For years a number of Boston mariners have been declaring that such an uncharted menace existed at the entrance to the Harbor. They now are urging a Lighthouse Service survey to consider the advisability of moving the outer harbor buoy, 1A, about 200 yards to the north so that incoming ships may have a greater margin of safety in running a foggy course from Boston Lightship to Broad Sound.

Capt. William H. Lewis, veteran harbor pilot, who was in charge of the City of Salisbury when it crashed in a fog on Friday, stated that the ship's course had been plotted wrong and that he was heading back into the proper channel when it struck the uncharted rock.

Capt. Herbert E. Evans, General Manager of the Boston Towboat Company and President of the Foreign Commerce Club, was one of the first local men to reach the freighter after the crash, and, after taking bearings, to declare that the rock was uncharted by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The official chart showed 33 feet of water at the spot where the vessel, drawing 26 feet, struck.

Aid to Pilot

Official recognition of the rock eases the position of Captain Lewis, the pilot, and of Capt. Owen Morris, master of the City of Salisbury, who was making his third trip into Boston from India. He has been at sea for 40 years and before taking command of the ship 13 months ago had been its chief officer.

G. O. P. Opens State Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Haigis, being a western Republican, while Mr. Saltonstall comes from eastern Massachusetts which has governed Bay State Republicanism for several years.

Hope to Avoid Feud

Numerous Republicans contend the East-West feud in the Republican Party actually paved the way for the Democratic victory of Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1936.

Leverett Saltonstall started his political career in 1920 when elected to the Newton Board of Selectmen. After serving as assistant district attorney under his uncle, Endicott P. Saltonstall, District Attorney of Middlesex County, Mr. Saltonstall entered the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1923, where he served through 1936. For eight years he served as Speaker of the House. During his last two years he was one of the most effective legislative opponents of Gov. James M. Curley, whose gubernatorial exploits attracted national attention and criticism.

Kelly Welcomes Announcement

Hardly had the Saltonstall announcement been made when Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, Democrat, who defeated Mr. Saltonstall in 1936, predicted Mr. Saltonstall's nomination by the Republican party and "welcomed" the Saltonstall candidacy.

Lieutenant Governor Kelly, as an announced gubernatorial candidate, represents, as did former Gov. James M. Curley, the so-called newer races which have immigrated to Massachusetts during the last century, while Mr. Saltonstall represents the "Old Guard" descendants of the original settlers.

Using the same tactics which he employed against Mr. Saltonstall in 1936, Mr. Kelly predicted Mr. Saltonstall's nomination and said:

"Liberal and progressive Republicans and independents will be deeply disappointed and completely discouraged at Saltonstall's nomination but the machine and wealthy interests that dominate the Republican Party in Massachusetts will control the nomination for Mt. Saltonstall."

Mr. Kelly also predicted his own nomination and announced his joy at the prospect of meeting Mr. Saltonstall in the election.

Edgar M. Mills

Ship Brings In 43-Foot Yacht

A 43-foot, mahogany, schooner rigged yacht has just completed the trip from Gothenburg, Sweden, to Boston—in a special cradle on the deck of the Swedish motorship Vingaren, which docked at Pier 46, Mystic Docks, Charlestown, this morning.

Named the Vita Vingar, the yacht was consigned to Parker Whittemore of Boston. It was swung off the deck and into the water today.

She seems to be one of those women who know the secret of always looking well groomed. She says!—"ZORIC DRY CLEANING will keep a woman's clothes looking their best—all the time." Let us arrange to call for yours and see for yourself—all you do is CALL US AT—

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NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
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New England Students Unite To Stage Peace 'Strikes'

(Continued from Page 9)

Edward W. Fallon, was on hand at the Parkman bandstand, flanked by a score of uniformed patrolmen and numerous plainclothes detectives, listening intently to a labor leader (Joseph Coldwell), who said he would go to jail rather than fight for any cause.

And Mr. Coldwell meant it, too. He went to jail during the World War for organizing opposition to American participation.

Harbor "Tea Party"

But down on the waterfront, where a few girls who wore silk hose said they were going to throw the stockings into the water rather than help Japan to defeat China, there were few policemen in sight. The belligerent peacemakers held their "tea party" "unguarded."

The "tea party," sponsored by the American Student Union, was attended by Representative John T. Bernard (F-L) of Minnesota, who gave his approval to boycott plans. He previously had spoken at indoor rallies at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Another speaker at the campus exercises, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, did not join the demonstration against Fascism, however. A strong isolationist, he assailed boycotts and other collective security measures in his Harvard address as "likely to lead to war."

Congress Assailed

On the common, there were about 1,000 students with about an equal number of spectators. At the conclusion of the speeches, a resolution condemning war and assailing Congress for its defeat of the Ludlow "war referendum" bill was adopted by shouted approval of the crowd.

This meeting, under auspices of several student and civic organizations, was presided over by John Swomley of the National Council of Methodist Youth.

In the parade, which preceded the rally on the Common, was a five-year-old girl bearing a placard referring to civilian bombings in Spain and China. It read: "Babies—29c a Pound."

Voicing his opposition to collective security, Congressman Fish declared: "We can't lay an embargo against any first-class power without getting into war. If Europe gets into trouble, let them fight their own battles. We should stay out."

As he was speaking, two undergraduates dressed in the feathers and warpaint of Indians walked upon the stage and took seats behind him. They were advocates of the collective security which Mr. Fish was opposing.

Speaker Disturbed

Stopping in the middle of a sentence, the Congressman appeared upset, but resumed after a minute's pause. The popping of a photographer's flash-bulb also caused the speaker to jump several times during his address.

Originally, a united rally for the Common had been planned, but the left-wingers, who favor collective action to halt international aggression, charge they were not given representation among the speakers, and so withdrew.

Most college rallies were at 11 o'clock. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, excused all students from their classes and made an address denouncing war.

'Cuts' at Harvard

While students at Harvard were obliged to "cut" classes to attend the meeting, the demonstration was regarded as the most successful peace demonstration during the past four years. For the first time, the rally had the support of large undergraduate organizations, including the Crimson, and for the first time was held in an auditorium, instead of out-of-doors.

Police Dissolve Crowds Called By Tire Shop Smoke

Throngs estimated by police to number upwards of 5000 tied up traffic along Huntington Avenue and in Copley Square this noon, as fire apparatus was rushed to a blaze in the rear of Mechanics Building.

Smoke began issuing from a tire establishment shortly after 12 o'clock. Coming from a pile of junk tires, it rose in a dense black cloud, which could be seen at a considerable distance and was easily visible even to those attending the anti-war rally on Boston Common.

Evidently believing Mechanics Building was afire, people rushed to the scene and jammed the thoroughfares before realizing their mistake.

Police were called to clear the streets. Damage was slight.

Ex-Mayor Wins $16,000 Award For Slander and Libel

With a jury award totaling $16,000, John D. Lynch, former Mayor of Cambridge, won his slander and libel actions against his two-term opponent, Mayor John W. Lyons, and the latter's Campaign Manager and present Superintendent of Streets, James F. Mahoney, State Representative, in Middlesex Superior Court yesterday.

On the slander action against Mayor Lyons, the jury awarded $9,500; on the libel claim against the State Representative, the jury awarded $6,500. Mr. Lynch sought damages the $10,000 in both suits.

Records and a talking-machine, said to be introduced as evidence in a Massachusetts case for the first time, produced for the jury and judge a transcription of speeches made in October and November, 1935, during a mayoralty campaign, by Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Lynch claimed that these speeches charged him with several violations of liquor ordinances, and that he demanded a portion of the wages of ERA workers in return for cashing their checks. The other suit claimed libel in publication of a circular containing excerpts from the speeches.

Mr. Lynch denied ever charging ERA workers 10 cents for cashing their checks, and evidence was brought in to show that the convictions attributed to him were appealed from a District court, that on three of them he was acquitted, and the fourth filed on a "nolo" plea.

Mayor Lyons testified he thought it unnecessary to include the appeals and acquittals in Superior Court.

Richard C. Evarts, Cambridge City Solicitor, attorney for the Mayor, stated last night that the verdict would be appealed to the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was represented by Robert T. Bushnell.

New York Students Drop Oxford Anti-War Pledge; Would Defend Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Dropping of the Oxford pledge—a refusal to support the Government in any war which it might undertake—and a compromise between "collectivist" and "isolationist" factions marked the annual student demonstration against war here today. The demonstration, led by the United Student Peace Committee, called for a five-point "minimum peace action," a boycott of Japanese goods, the lifting of the embargo on Loyalist Spain, opposition to compulsory military training in colleges and the naval armament bill, and approval of the measure to end war profits.

In lieu of the Oxford pledge, formerly an annual feature of the demonstration, an estimated 40,000 students in practically all the colleges of this city and 800,000 in other States throughout the country took a pledge in defense of democracy.

"Because we want to keep America out of war, we pledge ourselves to make our Government a force for peace," the pledge reads. "Because Fascism would destroy our generation, we rededicate ourselves to the struggle for democracy."

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Paris	April 30	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 29 8:00 pm	Apr. 30 8:00 am
§Conte di Savoia	Apr. 30	Gibraltar	May 6	Apr. 29 8:00 pm	Apr. 30 1:00 pm
‡Columbus	Apr. 30	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 29 8:00 pm	Apr. 30 1:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Wilson	San Francisco	May 6	May 1 4:00 pm	May 1 8:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 8:30 pm

*Special address, except Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Went to the cupboard
To get her fur coat one fall
But when she got there
It was practically bare . . .
The Moths had eaten it all!

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FUR STORAGE, *Thirteenth Floor*

The time has come

When the suburbanite hies him homeward heavily handicapped by a load of new garden tools. He has carefully selected them at a hardware store that advertises in The Christian Science Monitor. In case you've not attended to the matter of those needed garden implements, seeds, and other accessories, why not do so now?

Terrymen Next for Conquering Team of Casey Stengel—Rowing Season Saturday

Giants Arrive at Beehive Tomorrow for Two Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unbeaten at home this season, the Bees looked upon the approaching Giant series as a battle for second place. Jim Turner made this situation possible yesterday when he stopped the Dodgers, 4 to 1, for his second victory. It was Casey Stengel's third straight on the Hive sod and his fourth in six starts in his new managerial role.

The Giants are in town tomorrow and Friday, the latter being Ladies' Day. With a record of six out of seven, they are camped in the runner-up berth behind the Pirates. But on their home field, the Bees and their consistent pitching will be tough, even for the champs.

Broke Even in 1937

Bill Terry well remembers his 20-game series with the Bees last season. While he was taking 16 out of 22 from the Pirates, and 14 out of 22 from the Cardinals, he managed only an even break with the locals. Perhaps it was fortunate that two of those series engagements were postponed. Boston almost knocked the Giants out of the World Series, and put the Cubs in.

At the moment, as the second week of the pennant race fades, the Terrymen hold a one-game advantage in competition with the Bees. In the opening series at the Polo Grounds early last week, they captured two of the three starts. Cliff Melton beat Danny MacFayden and Carl Hubbell took Milburn Shoffner, Turner giving the Bees their only triumph when he outlasted Hal Schumacher. On his next appearance, Schumacher held the Dodgers to a single hit.

According to stories out of New York, Terry was unmoved by the arrival of Dizzy Dean in Chicago. The Giants' manager refuses to concede anything to his most serious contender. The champs have air-tight pitching, on the front line and in the bullpen. In seven games they have powered 10 homers, for 20 runs batted in. They have acquired the old habit of winning games by the margin of one run. Three times they have done it this year.

Cardinals Collapse

However, many critics will point to the law of averages which is working against the Giants this season. They are trying for their third successive pennant; a smart stunt, if you can do it.

The collapse of the Cardinals places more weight on the two-club duel between the Giants and Cubs. Also, the disappearance of the Red Birds into the National League cellar brightens Stengel's outlook in the first division.

The downfall of the Cards has aroused more comment than the stumbling start engineered by the Yankees in the American League. There is a suspicion that the departure of Dizzy Dean took a lot out of the St. Louis club. "Old Diz" isn't the greatest fellow in the world to manage, as Frankie Frisch can testify, but he has qualities that sparked the Gashouse Gang.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Beehive yesterday, the Dodgers bowed to a typical Turner triumph. Jim gave up only five hits. The visitors did not hit a ball out of the infield until Rosen singled to center in the fourth inning. As is often the case, a base on balls ruined the shutout. Turner walked only one —Woody English in the eighth—but he scored, on Pinch Hitter Gil Brack's triple to deep right-center.

♪ ♪ ♪

Turner now has a record of two won and none lost. In beating the Giants at the Polo Grounds last week, he yielded six hits, which makes his 1938 total 11 hits and five runs in 18 innings. Jim needs 18 more victories to tie his '37 feat. He should surpass it.

♪ ♪ ♪

When English crossed the plate in the eighth, he was the first scoring Dodger in 19 innings. They also went from the first inning of Sunday's game with the Giants, through the third inning yesterday, without getting a base hit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Young Rosy Rosen, the new Brooklyn center fielder, looks like a real find. He hits well and is lightening on the bases.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shoffner, the left-hander, will probably be Stengel's selection to pitch tomorrow's opener with the Giants. Danny MacFayden, who blanked the Phillies on Monday, should be ready for Friday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yesterday, for the first time this season, the Bees hit in double figures. They collected 10 facing Pressnell, Marrow and Potter.

Warstler, Gilly English and Di Maggio came up with two apiece.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees drove Pressnell, the Brooklyn starter, out of the box in the fourth with a three-run rally.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pete Appleton beat the Red Sox yesterday in Washington, 6 to 4. The Senators pounded Johnny Marcum for 13 hits.

Rook Is Named To Face Maine In League Tilt

Northeastern will present a revised line-up and batting order against University of Maine in a New England College Conference League game tomorrow at Huntington Field, Coach Herb Gallagher announced this morning. At the same time he nominated the veteran Gus Rook to do the pitching in an effort to give the Huskies their first league victory of the year.

Although Northeastern has won three of its five starts, Gallagher was not satisfied with the showing against Conn. State last week and at least four line-up changes will be made by game-time tomorrow.

Principal shift will be at shortstop, where either Swardlick, sophomore, or Bill Little, veteran, will take Al Struzziero's place. Little, who had an arm injury at the beginning of the year, has been playing in the outfield where less throwing was in order. Bill feels he is ready to get back into the infield, but will abide by Gallagher's judgment. Swardlick, from Canton, has been a general handy man all year and is hitting over .400, so he may find himself in a regular spot.

Ray Johnson, hard-hitting South Shore boy who won a letter last year, will get his first try in the outfield, while Red Lowe, Medford sophomore, will replace Jim Connolly behind the plate. The other position involved is second base, where Capt. Ralph McDonald is battling some heavier hitting newcomers.

Bill Kenyon's visiting Maine outfit is a near-veteran affair, with the infield back intact from last year and usurping the top of the batting order. Big Bill Webber is at first, Elroty Day at second, Co-Captain Frank Tapley at short, and Dwight Lord at third.

Ernie Reidman, star pitcher, shares the captaincy with Tapley, but the chances are that Arthur Chick will get the starting assignment against Gallagher's Gus Rook.

Stepping Up Brooklyn Power

By a Staff Photographer **Goodwin "Rosy" Rosen, Left, and Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn Dodgers**

Rosen, a Louisville Rookie, Has Taken Over Center Field in the Dodger Picture, Adding Both Speed and Batting Strength to the Club. Camilli, Formerly of the Phillies, Is the New First Baseman

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cubs Stop Pirates in 10 Innings

It isn't news now unless the Pirates are beaten. Winning became such a regular habit during the first week of the National League pennant race, most folks took it for granted the Buccs had triumphed. Yesterday, when the Cubs handed Pie Traynor's outfit its initial setback, editors featured the fact that the only undefeated record in the majors had been shattered.

Strange, but nobody is taking the Pirates seriously. They played the same kind of baseball last year and then went into a tailspin. Undefeated during the opening week of play, they ran through April and May leading the parade, but gave up first place early in June. That was the last they saw of it.

Rizzo a Hitter

Johnny Rizzo, the Columbus rookie, is called the answer to Pittsburgh's three-year search for a right-handed hitting outfielder who can drive in runs. Last season he was runner-up in the American Association batting race.

The Buccs thought they had their man in Bud Hafey. Then came Will Brubaker, and later, Johnny Dickshot. Perhaps Rizzo is the fellow who will end the man hunt.

Traynor's pitching has been better than expected. The regular starters are Blanton, Brandt, Lucas, and Tobin.

Brandt tried to hold the Cubs yesterday, but they refused to be held. They drove the left-hander out of the box in the second inning and scored twice in the tenth while Bill Swift was in there. The result left the Buccs in first place, but with only a one-half-game lead over the Giants.

♪ ♪ ♪

Seven runs in the last two innings gave the Giants a 12-to-8 victory over the Phillies. Bill Terry started young Hy Vandenberg on the mound, because Carl Hubbell was not ready to take his turn, and the Phils waded into the rookie for a 4-to-3 lead at the end of the fourth. Walter Brown and Dick Coffman finished for the Terrymen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's Jim Turner, the most effective pitcher in the National League in 1937, scored his second '38 triumph yesterday by stopping the Dodgers with five hits. He blanked the visitors until the eighth. Jim's No. 2 enabled the Bees to trail the Giants in the flag race.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cincinnati forced the Cardinals to accept their fourth straight beating, 8 to 7, in 10 innings. Lew Riggs' single with the bases loaded broke up the game. The Cards, considered a contender before the race started, are in the cellar.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees returned to an old habit yesterday—the habit of having an occasional big inning. Against the Athletics, the champs pushed over five runs in the third inning, which was the extent of their scoring for the afternoon. Monte Pearson was good enough to hold off the A's.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Indians retained their American League leadership by coming from behind three times to out-score the White Sox, 10 to 6. Sugar Cain shut them out for four innings, but after that they dented the plate in every frame.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Washington, the Senators and Pete Appleton halted the Red Sox, 6 to 4. The home club pounded Johnny Marcum for 13 hits. At St. Louis, the Browns bowed to the Tigers and Elden Auker, 7 to 1.

Jose de Capriles Is Fencing King

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Jose de Capriles, former intercollegiate and outdoor national titleholder, won the national épée fencing championship last night by defeating William Randall of Yale, 10 to 3, in the final round of the tournament.

Dernell Every of the New York A. C. won the foils title with a 10-8 victory over Frank S. Righeimer, of the Lake Shore A. C., Chicago. Both are Yale graduates and each held the intercollegiate title at one time.

Dr. John R. Huffman of the New York A. C. and a member of the last Olympic team, became the only champion to successfully defend his crown when he vanquished Norman C. Armitage of the Fencers Club, New York, 10-8, in the final of the saber fencing.

Irish American A. A. Road Race on May 7

The Irish American A. A. of New England will branch out in another field of amateur athletics on Saturday afternoon, May 7, when it stages a 10-mile handicap road race. The race will start at 2:30 p. m. and the best long-distance runners in New England and from New York will be on hand to compete for the prizes that are being offered. There will be good trophies to the first 10 runners to finish, with a 17-jewel pocket watch for time prize.

Invitations have been extended to Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., recent winner of the B. A. A. Marathon, and to Johnny Kelley of Arlington who finished third in the Patriots' Day race as well as Clarence De Mar of Keene, N. H., and all three are expected to be on the starting line.

"Hawk" Zamparelli, former Northeastern University star, and one of the leading 10-milers in New England, already has signed up for the coming race. Others who have entered are Edward Paige, Woonsocket, R. I.; Norman Courage, Everett; Tony Medeiros, Cambridge; William Malloy, United Shoe Machinery A. A., and Fred Hooton of the North Medford Club. Clubs like United Shoe Machinery A. A., North Medford Club, Norfolk Y. M. A., and other organizations interested in long-distance running will enter full teams.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bill Graber broke own world record by pole vaulting 14ft. 5⅝in.

Crimson Oarsmen Facing Initial Test on Saturday

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's navy is approaching its first race of the 1938 season with marked confidence. That confidence is marked in the general atmosphere throughout the Weld boat house, but let it be noted that it is not outwardly expressed.

Coach Tom Bolles served his first year as a varsity crew coach last year and climaxed a better than average season by out-pulling the Eli on the Connecticut Thames. This year the quiet westerner is proceeding with more courage, conviction, and a more complete knowledge of Harvard conditions and oarsmen.

The varsity eight has churned many miles of the Charles River this spring and to all outward appearances, progress has been impressive. The seating registers a sturdy group of eight oarsmen who weigh the water down with an average of 182 pounds. Their workouts have indicated power and speed.

First Brush on Basin

The real value of the boat will not be known until Saturday when the first brush of the season takes place on the Basin. A crew can look great, travel smoothly, and be dressed with perfect polish, but what happens when the pressure is on is the only true value. The competition Saturday should not be strenuous, but it will suffice to tell Bolles something definite about his crew, individually and collectively.

The boat is well balanced with experience, four retaining varsity seats held last year, one coming from the jayvee after several trials in the varsity, and three up from the yearling boat. The tiller is being manned most of the time by Ed White.

Much of the success of the present boat will rely on a sophomore. Robinson Stevens is picking up the beat from Jim Chace and that is one of the most important tasks in a shell. Chace is a powerful stroke, not quite the equal of Jerry Cassidy, a few years back, but a real powerhouse, and relaying his beat permits no time for day-dreaming.

Veterans at 6 and 5

The No. 6 and 5 men are veterans of tested ability, Doug Erickson and John Gardiner having seen Yale take their wash before. Walter Kernan, brother of the varsity No. 4 last year, and a freshman No. 6 himself last year, has taken over the oar of Reginald and created something of a family possession of that seat.

Dudley Talbot at No. 3 retains his varsity oar of last year and then follows another yearling in Johnny Richards at No. 2. Richards was freshman No. 4 last year. Johnny Clark, senior, who has rowed various positions in various boats, is bow at present and hopes to cross the finish line ahead of Tech and Rutgers in the regatta, Saturday.

There is no assurance that the present Harvard seating will carry through, but this Saturday will be helpful to Coach Bolles. Tech and Rutgers should not present too much in the way of competition although Cedric Valentine is said to have the makings of a pretty fair boat for the Engineers. Tech whipped the Union Boat Club and an informal B. U. crew last week in rough water, but Rutgers trailed Manhattan and Columbia two weeks ago.

Pennink and Bentley Win in English Golf

LEEDS, Eng., April 27 (AP)—Extra hole victories by Frank Pennink, defending champion, and Harry Bentley, German amateur champion, featured the first second round matches in the English amateur golf championship, yesterday.

Two down to J. Rushforth at the 15th hole, Pennink evened the match on the 18th and won on the 19th. Bentley was saved when R. F. Cottingham three putted the 18th green and Bentley went on to win on the next hole.

In other matches J. E. Gent, Yorkshire champion, downed J. A. Graham, 5 and 4. Both are British Walker Cup nominees. Charlie Stowe eliminated H. K. Lister 6 and 5 and K. B. Scott, Oxford star, defeated J. Scott, 3 and 2.

Golf Champion Predicts He'll Win Again in U. S. Open Play

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—It is hardly the fashion for golf champions to go about predicting they'll win again. So when Ralph Guldahl, the stalwart Texan who holds the world's biggest golf title, the U. S. Open, says he'll do it again, it's news.

Guldahl swung off the winter circuit to a quiet berth at Braidburn Country Club in Madison, N. J., where he is practicing and planning another attack in this year's open.

"My game is just as good as it was at Detroit last year," says Ralph, "and I certainly feel a lot better mentally, so why shouldn't I have a big chance."

Furthermore he points out he is a good repeater, having won the Western Open for the past two seasons. He will go after this title again in mid-June shortly after defending his Open crown at Denver, June 9-11.

He is going about the work of conditioning himself for the summer grind in his own way. He has a half-hour's practice session every day, which he thinks is plenty for a good player.

Guldahl has a little score to settle with the Fresh Meadow course in the Metropolitan Open, his first tournament, on May 12. In his last appearance there, in the 1932 open, his play was below standard. He turned in 314 in 72 holes, a mere 28 strokes behind Gene Sarazen's winning total.

The champion feels he did pretty well in the winter's play and is especially proud of the 3-4-3-3 he strung together on the 12th hole at the masters tournament. He took a six and lost the title on that same hole a year ago.

For the rest he is happy in Jersey.

By a Staff Photographer
Ralph Guldahl

N. E. Relay Carnival Track-Field Records

Track Records

Open Intercollegiate 100-Yard Dash—10s. by Lawrence W. Scanlon, Holy Cross, 1937.

Open Intercollegiate Mile Run—4m. 25.2s. by Stanley Holt, Rhode Island State, 1937.

Open Intercollegiate Two-Mile Run—New event—no record.

High and Low Shuttle Relay—New event—no record.

Class A Half Mile Relay—1m. 31.2s. Holy Cross, 1937

Class A Mile Relay—3m. 23.4s. by Boston College, 1937.

Class A Two-Mile Relay—8m. 2.6s. by Holy Cross, 1937.

Class B Half Mile Relay—1m. 31.8s. by Bowdoin, 1937.

Class B Mile Relay—3m. 27.4s. by New Hampshire, 1937.

Freshman Shuttle High and Low Hurdle Relay—1m. 4.2s. by Harvard, 1937.

Freshman Distance Medley Relay (1320, 440, 880, mile)—10m. 49.4s. by Dartmouth, 1937.

Freshman 440-Yard Sprint Relay—45s. by Brown, 1937.

Scholastic 100-Yard Dash—10.4s. by Paul Forte, Newton, and Edward Dugger, Medford High, 1937.

Scholastic Shuttle High and Low Hurdle Relay—1m. 3.6s. by Worcester North High, 1937.

Scholastic Distance Medley Relay (1320, 440, 880 and mile—11m. 11s. by Newton High, 1937.

Class A Scholastic Half Mile Relay—1m. 32.6s. by Worcester Academy, 1937.

Class B Scholastic Sprint Medley Relay (440, 220, 110 and 110)—1m. 40.2s. by Medford High School, 1937.

Class C Scholastic Sprint Medley Relay (440, 220, 110 and 110)—1m. 45.2s. by West Springfield, 1937.

Field Records

Varsity Discus Throw—137ft. 8in. by William Rowe, Rhode Island State, 1937.

Varsity High Jump—6ft. by Daniel W. Miles, Northeastern, and Robert Haydock, Jr., Harvard, 1937.

Varsity Hammer Throw—166ft. 10½in. by Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State, 1937.

Varsity Pole Vault—132ft. ¼in. by Edward Singsen, Rhode Island State, 1937.

Varsity Javelin Throw—173ft. 11½in. by William F. Gallogly, Holy Cross, 1937.

Varsity Broad Jump—22ft. 1¼in. by Louis F. Rylisko, Holy Cross, 1937.

Varsity Shot Put—50ft. 3in. by Dimitri M. Zaitz, Boston College, 1937.

Freshman High Jump—5ft. 8in. by Guilliaem Aertsen, 3d, Harvard, 1937.

Freshman Pole Vault—11ft. 6½in. by Frederick M. MacIsaac, Harvard, and Burton Mitchell, New Hampshire, 1937.

Freshman Discus—129ft. 3½in. by William P. Gilligan, Boston College, 1937.

Freshman Hammer Throw—152ft. 11¾in. by John J. MacLaughry, Brown, 1937.

Freshman Broad Jump—21ft. 4¼in. by Rockwell Hollands, Harvard, 1937.

Freshman Shot Put—45ft. 11½in. by Prescott Coan, Amherst, 1937.

Freshman Javelin—153ft. ½in. by Arthur S. Anderson, Northeastern, 1937.

Kho Sin Kie Defeats H. G. N. Lee in Upset

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 27 (AP)—The victory of Kho Sin Kie of China over H. G. N. Lee of England, finalist a year ago, was the only real upset in the British hard courts tennis championships yesterday. The Chinese scored at 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin reached the quarterfinals with a 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3 victory over F. J. Piercy.

In women's singles, Kay Stammers eliminated Rosemary Thomas, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Boston Four-Ball Golf League

Brae Burn	19½	10½
The Country Club	19	11
Winchester	17	13
Woodland	15½	14½
Commonwealth	15	15
Winchester	14	16
Charles River	14	16
Wellesley	14	16
Weston	12½	17½
Wollaston	9½	20½

Second Year at Harvard Helm

By a Staff Photographer
Tom Bolles, Crimson Crew Coach

Around The Hub

There will be no lack of golf tournaments in Massachusetts this summer. Announcements of attractive tourneys are coming forth weekly from various clubs. The latest word comes froom the Kittansett Club of Marion which states it will hold an 18-hole open tournament on May 14. This wall be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

♪ ♪ ♪

Also this same club announces that on May 15 there will be an open four-ball best-ball tournament. Contestants entering either tournament may play in the morning or afternoon. There will be attractive prizes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's Four-Ball League is turning out to be a topsy turvy affair. Winchester started the fireworks yesterday by beating heavily favored Woodland, 11½ to 3½. But that was only the beginning! Along comes Wellesley to top Wollaston, 8½ to 6½, and Brae Burn polished the day off by taking over first place in the standing by defeating Charles River, 10 to 5.

♪ ♪ ♪

As a matter of fact only the Oakley-Weston match went true to form and that by the narrowest of margins. Oakley came out on top, 8 to 7. In the other match of the day The Country Club of Brookline went over to Commonwealth and pinned defeat on the local players, 9½ to 5½.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking again of golf—Erastus Badger, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, plans to join the group of Bostonians who will attend the Walker Cup matches at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 3 and 4. Other local golfing stars who plan to be one the sidelines are Francis Ouimet, captain of the United States team, Harold W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A., Arthur Rogers of Winchester, and W. H. Danforth.

♪ ♪ ♪

If there happen to be any big league baseball scouts around this vicinity it is fairly certain they looked a bit hopefully toward Winchester yesterday when Art Johnson, star Winchester High School southpaw, fanned 18 batters, allowed only two hits, and drove out a home run as his team downed Lexington High in a Middlesex League triumph, 7-0.

♪ ♪ ♪

If you are a 30,000-meter walk enthusiast and like to travel, then enter this particular event scheduled for Franklin Park a week from Sunday. If you win there is a free trip to Cincinnati as a prize—and you will not have to walk either. The winner will be sent to Cincinnati for the prime purpose of competing in the nationals, listed for May 15.

♪ ♪ ♪

Disappointed because he was unable to defend his title in the 42nd annual B. A. A. Marathon on Patriots' Day, Walter Young of Verdun, according to reports from that city, will compete in the Salisbury Beach run on Memorial Day.

Kozeluh Meets Frank Hunter In Open Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 27 (AP)—Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian ace from Greenwich, Conn., was paired today against Francis T. Hunter of New York as the Greenbrier open tennis tournament moved into the quarter-final round.

Hunter eliminated Phil Greenstein of Cleveland yesterday, coasting to a 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3 victory, while Kozeluh was idle.

George Lott of Boston, seeded No. 4, meets Jan Kozeluh, Miami, and Bruce Barnes, former Davis Cup star and runnerup in last year's competition, clashes with Herman Peterson, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Herman Peterson won his match yesterday with Al Chapin, New York, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0. Teamed with Joe Whalen, New York, in the doubles, Peterson went into the second round with a victory by default over Ronald Nutter, White Sulphur, and Socialite Horace E. Dodge, Detroit.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Jim Ripple and Mel Ott, Giants —Their home runs with men on base helped Giants to 12-8 victory over Phillies.

Elden Auker, Tigers—His five-hit submarine ball pitching turned back Browns, 7—1.

Jim Turner, Bees—Yielded only five hits and one base on balls while fanning three in 4—1 defeat of Dodgers.

Hal Trosky, Indians—Had perfect day with three hits, one a double, in three times at bat as Cleveland downed White Sox, 10—6.

Lew Riggs, Reds—His tenth-inning single with bases loaded gave Reds 8—7 decision over Cardinals.

Pete Appleton, Senators—Scattered ten Red Sox hits while bagging triple and two singles himself in Washington's 6—4 triumph.

Billy Herman and Ripper Collins, Cubs—Their triples produced deciding run in ten-inning, 5—3 trimming of Pirates.

Joe Gordon, Yankees—His home run with a man on base helped Yanks to 5—3 defeat of Athletics.

Perry to Coach Only If He Can 'Find Time'

TORONTO, April 27 (AP)—Fred Perry said he would help coach Canada's Davis Cup tennis team this year only if he could "find the time." Referring to annoupcement Monday that he definitely accepted an offer to coach the team, Perry said there had been some "misunderstanding."

"I will be happy to come up here and do all I can to assist the team," he said, "but it must be understood that I am unable at this time to obligate myself definitely. If I do come up I will accept no money for whatever I do."

Perry Defeats Vines

MONTREAL, April 27 (CP)—Fred Perry rallied twice to score a straight-set win over Ellsworth Vines in an exhibition tennis match here. England's former Davis Cup ace won 7—5, 9—7. In the opening match, Walter Senior of California, who debeated Bobby Murray of Montreal, Canada's No. 1 star, in the Dominion final at Toronto a year ago, bested Berkeley Bell, Fellow Californian, 6—2, 6—4. In a doubles match Perry and Bell paired to trounce Vines and Senior 9—7, 6—4.

Westerns Win Title

OTTAWA, April 27 (CP)—Vancouver Westerns won the senior basketball championship of Canada last night by defeating Ottawa Glebe Grads 47-27 for their third straight victory in the best-of-five series. They won the first game Saturday, 35-33 and repeated Monday night by 34-32.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	7	3	.700
Indianapolis	7	4	.636
St. Paul	5	4	.556
Louisville	5	4	.556
Minneapolis	6	5	.545
Toledo	5	6	.455
Milwaukee	4	7	.364
Columbus	2	8	.200

Results April 26

Toledo 3, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 7.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 2.

International League

Results April 26

Toronto 6, Newark 5.
Jersey City 2, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 6, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 13, Montreal 4.

Yacht Viking Wins Gold Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 27 (AP)—The United States and Bermuda divided honors yesterday in the international six-meter yachting regatta as William Miller's Bermuda craft, Viking, won the King Edward VII Gold Cup and the Americans took the first of a series of team races for the Cubitt trophy.

Viking won the Gold Cup, presented to the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club by Sherman Hoyt, with two straight victories over the United States representative, Indian Scout, sailed by Ray Hunt of Marblehead, Mass.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Two members of the League-leading Cleveland Indians, Hal Trosky and Earl Averill, took over leading positions in the American League batting race yesterday. Trosky, getting 3 for 3 against the White Sox, picked up 71 points to lead the league, while Averill added 33 points to his average to break into the "Big Six."

The "Big Six" (top three hitters in each league):

Player and club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Lavagetto, Dodgers	4	16	3	11	.688
Trosky, Indians	7	24	11	12	.500
Werber, Athletics	7	27	7	13	.481
Lombardi, Reds	7	21	2	10	.476
Averill, Indians	7	26	7	12	.462
Lazzeri, Cubs	8	19	4	8	.421

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Norwich 6, Coast Guard 3.
Trinity College 9, Clark 1.

Tennis

Colgate 5, Cornell 4.
Rhode Island State 6, Tufts 3.
Brown 5, Bates 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	6	1	.857
Boston	5	3	.625
Washington	5	3	.625
Chicago	3	4	.429
New York	4	5	.444
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Detroit	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 26

Detroit 7, St. Louis 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, Boston 4.
Cleveland 10, Chicago 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	1	.875
New York	6	1	.857
Boston	4	2	.667
Chicago	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	7	.125

Results April 26

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
New York 12, Philadelphia 8.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 7 (10 innings).
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).

Norfolk Women's Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Furnace Brook	10	2
Sharon	9½	2½
Needham	8	4
Walpole	7	5
Brockton	5	7
Thorny Lea	4	8
Norfolk	2½	9½
Highland	2	10

Where to Dine

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GRIDDLE CAKES and SAUSAGES
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Commerce and Finance

Quick Enactment Seen of Emergency Legislation for Carriers

Business and Industry

FTC Is Drafting Fair Trade Code For Auto Trade

DETROIT (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission took first steps today toward drafting a "fair trade practices" code for the automobile industry.

Charles H. March, a member of the commission, taking advantage of the presence of several hundred automobile retailers here for the 21st annual convention of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, heard their views as to what such a code would embrace.

The dealers voted down a proposal to ban price fixing, but almost unanimously approved a long list of other provisions, having to do with manufacturer-dealer relationships, the handling of used and new car sales and competitive practices.

While inviting the co-operation of the dealers in formulating the code, Mr. March made it clear the Federal Trade Commission would have the last word; that the code when finally drafted would be enforceable in the courts and that it would be applicable to all manufacturers, dealers and others regardless of whether they had accepted it or aided in its formulation.

"Nobody need be frightened," Mr. March said today. "All we intend to do is write a code of fair practices based on the law. Nobody who obeys the law will be adversely affected."

Representatives of the Chrysler Corporation, General Motors, Hudson Motor Car Company, and a few other manufacturers were present. They offered no suggestions, but heard dealers' representatives approve a number of provisions aimed at what they termed manufacturer "coercion."

Proposed regulations, submitted by the dealers' association, and approved today included the outlawing of any advertising in any way deceptive or misleading; the dissemination of misleading price quotations or sales and production statistics and the defamation of competitors or disparagement of their products.

The dealers also asked that the following practices be declared "unfair:"

Coercion of dealers by manufacturers in regard to what finance companies should be patronized; deception in regard to profit possibilities of sales franchises; misrepresenting finance charges to mislead purchases on actual trade-in allowances; discriminatory rebates and price differentials, and selling below cost, either new or used cars.

The dealers voted down a suggestion that each motorcar buyer be given an itemized invoice showing the sale price, transportation charge, sales tax, federal tax, down payment, trade-in allowance, finance charge, balance due and terms of payment.

Hartford Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A ranking syndicate, headed by Estabrook & Co., is offering $2,600,000 city of Hartford coupon 1¾ per cent bonds, dated May 2, 1938, and due serially May 1, 1939 to 1953. The bonds are priced to yield .35 to 1.75 per cent.

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Wide World

W. A. Harriman
Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad

Union Pacific Head Sees More Traffic From Larger Crops

NEW YORK (AP)—W. A. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, said crop conditions in the West "look pretty good."

He mentioned crop prospects as a point in favor of rail traffic later in the year. However, for the present, he added, business continues to move at the recent slow pace.

His comment supplemented the road's 1937 pamphlet report, showing earnings equal to $6.15 a share on the common stock against $8.20 in 1936. The surplus for the common stock amounted to $13,673,792 against $18,226,810 the previous year.

A decline of $2,921,386 in dividends on stock investments and $363,817 in return on bonds, notes and equipment trust certificates was offset in part by net income of $428,521 from oil operations in southern California.

The road's oil properties in the vicinity of Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors, the report noted, started producing a year ago and at the end of 1937 the output from 72 wells, "under rigid curtailment," exceeded 20,000 barrels a day.

Operating revenues increased $6,850,727 to $162,064,310. The increase was overshadowed by a rise of $8,106,463 in operating expenses and $187,121 in taxes.

Cash at the end of the year amounted to $9,739,058 against $25,995,814 at the end of 1936, while inventories of materials and supplies were up $8,859,352 at $30,498,241.

"The volume of freight traffic (net ton miles) transported in 1937," the report said, "was approximately the same as the volume transported in 1927 and the freight service in 1937 was approximately 38 per cent faster than in 1927. But the compensation (freight revenue) received by the company in 1937 was more than $27,000,000 (17 per cent) less than that received in 1927, the average revenue per net ton-mile having decreased 16.8 per cent from 1.181 cents to .983 cents."

Construction of 2,650 more steel freight cars in the company's own shops has been authorized, the report pointed out.

Pennsylvania Road's Net Slumps

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad net railway operating income for March was $3,468,157, a decrease of $3,856,159 compared with March, 1937. For the three months ended March 31, the net railway operating income was $7,124,908, a decrease of $10,748,303 compared with the same period last year.

Legislators Push 5-Point Program To Aid Railroads

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Chairman Lea (D), California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, predicting quick enactment of a new five-point railroad aid program, said today he would begin hearings next week.

The public as well as Congress, Mr. Lea said, would approve the emergency legislation decided on by Administration leaders late yesterday. The program:

1. RFC loans for equipment purchases, the equipment to be held as security.
2. RFC loans for labor, providing for the employment of workers furloughed since October.
3. Suspension for 12 months of a requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission approve RFC loans.
4. Continuation of Government funds for eliminating grade crossings.
5. Provision that the Government pay a fair share of the cost of building bridges helpful to water transportation.

The broader question of legislation to facilitate reorganization and merger of railroads will be deferred until next year, Mr. Lea said.

Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Chairman Wheeler (D—Mont.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee endorsed the emergency measures.

Meanwhile, a suggestion by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Eastman for an immediate investigation into the railroad wage controversy drew a quick reply from a labor representative.

Mr. Eastman told the Chicago Traffic Club Tuesday that a wage inquiry 'would clear the air."

"I suggest," replied George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives' Association, "that Commissioner Eastman stay within his oath of office and not suggest any violation of the law.

"The railway labor act provides the President may appoint a fact-finding committee only after all machinery has been complied with."

Under the railroad labor law, Mr. Harrison said, it would take six months to a year to bring a wage controversy to a close.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, acting on other railroad requests, approved repeal of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act and a bill abolishing low rates for Government shipments on land-grant railroads. Both measures were designed to increase rail revenue.

Socony-Vacuum Oil 1937 Net Is $1.82 Share; $1.38 in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company reported a net profit of $56,808,264, equal to $1.82 a share, for 1937. This compares with $42,909,363, or $1.38 a share, in 1936.

John A. Brown, president, in his letter to stockholders, said "gasoline inventories for the whole country for the industry were too high at the close of the year, and inventories of fuel oils were increasing with reduced general business activity.

"At the time of writing this report, it seems probable that 1938 will see a slight increase in gasoline consumption, a decline in consumption of other products, and lower profits.

"However, we believe in the continued progress of our industry. We are going ahead with a heavy program of capital outlay which will probably result in a total of such expenditures of around $65,000,000 in the United States in 1938, which is about the same as 1937."

Manufacturers Say Profits Tax Prevents Expansion Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is apparent that few manufacturers favor continuance of the undistributed surplus profits tax, according to a survey made by the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

The manner and extent of the profits tax influence, as interpreted by the manufacturers in the survey, is expected to be useful in further consideration of the tax by Congress.

The association asked some 3,000 manufacturers in this highly industrialized area 10 questions in regard to the tax. The answers not only show varying degrees of disapproval, but in many cases specific reasons.

The questions, and in part, the association's summary comment on the survey, follow:

1. What influence did this tax have upon plant rehabilitation or expansion? Can you estimate the amount of contracts you would have let but for the retarding influence of this tax?

Eighty-three per cent of the replies indicated that the Federal surtax on undistributed profits was definitely detrimental to their program of plant rehabilitation.

Expansion Retarded

In practically every instance the answers indicated that plant repairs, expansion and rehabilitation had been retarded or delayed indefinitely.

In 58 cases, however, member firms definitely estimated that the amount of contracts they would have let, but for the deterring influence of his tax was $39,558,000. This was $8,716,739 more than the entire building record for Chicago during the first nine months of 1937.

2. What effect has the tax had upon the stability of employment?

Nearly every letter referred to falling off in business, enforced lay offs during the 1937 recession and consequent unemployment. During the heaviest years of the previous depression hundreds of manufacturers paid employees not actually required during diminishing production out of reserves which under the present revenue law, no longer are available for that purpose. This was brought out forcefully in many of the letters received by the association.

A manufacturer of machinery and tools stated:

"During 1936 and 1937 our additions to plant and equipment have averaged $125,000 annually less than the average additions over the five years 1925 to 1929. The restriction has largely been caused by the use of our free working capital for handling a larger volume and higher priced inventory. The further influence was our disinclination to use a larger percentage of earnings for plant improvement under the necessity of paying immediately a heavier percentage of such earnings in this tax.

Had Reservers In '30

"We went into the depression in 1930 with very substantial reserves built up by retaining a large percentage of our 1928 and 1929 profits in our own industry. During the greater part of the five depression years following, we maintained a very active sales organization and secured a better than normal percentage of the going business in our lines.

"Consequently, thru that period, we carried a force that averaged about 65 per cent of our normal, although generally this force was on record hours. However, there were a number of periods when we ran a portion of our working force on an overtime schedule. The prospects now are that we could not afford the expenditure to repeat this record, because we would not have as heavy reserves and the actual operations during the period of the depression were not profitable."

3. What effect does the surtax have on debt retirement?

Thirty-eight per cent of the replies to this specifically indicated that the tax in question interfered materially with debt retirement. A typical letter from a machinery manufacturer said:

"This tax has been directly responsible for distribution to stockholders of earnings which could otherwise better have been applied to debt reduction."

Most of the letters however, seemed to indicate that debt retirement is not a major problem with the companies replying.

4. Has the tax increased indebtedness to banks or stockholders?

Forty-two per cent of the replies indicated that such indebtedness had been increased. Six, alone, stated that such indebtedness had been increased by $1,229,000.

Forced To Borrow

Some letters stated they had been compelled to obtain bank loans for the first time in many years. It was pointed out that if money could have been retained in the business it would not have been necessary to incur bank indebtedness.

5. What difficulties have been encountered in estimating the taxable net income before the close of the year to be used as a basis for action on dividends?

Eighty-three per cent of the replies stated that they felt the tax to be unfair in this respect. Some of the difficulties encountered in the estimate of taxable net income were as follows:

a. Earnings cannot be accurately determined until a value has been placed on the year-end inventory.

b. Year-end adjustments often change the taxable net income figure.

c. Taxable net income determined at the close of any year is subject to review and change by the Treasury Department.

6. What effect does the tax have on restoration of depleted working capital?

About 69 per cent of the replies received in answer to this question indicated that the tax resulted in a detriment to the restoration of depleted working capital. Many of them replied that they could not restore this working capital except by paying a heavy tax.

7. Describe the form in which you pay dividends.

Seventy-three per cent replied that they paid in cash; 13 per cent in cash and notes; 6 per cent in cash and stock; 2 per cent in stock; 6 per cent reported that they paid no dividends; and a large number failed to answer the question.

Object to Tax

8. Describe the difficulties encountered in financing increased inventories and accounts receivable.

The respondents did not specify the difficulties encountered in financing increased inventories and accounts receivable although 45 per cent of the total replies expressed objection to the tax in this respect.

A power implement company said that during the depression from 1929 to 1935, it lost about $7,000,000 in working capital and added that under present income tax laws, federal and state, including normal excess profits and undistributed profits, it did not look like they would again be able to restore reserves.

9. What difficulties were encountered in making capital goods purchases or sales?

Fifty-six per cent indicated difficulty in varying degrees.

An engineering concern said: "Credit is being more rigidly restricted on capital goods and time payments extended only on adequate security."

A job printing establishment replied:

"Capital goods purchases were limited to the amounts of yearly depreciation in order to escape taxation whereas larger amounts could have been expended on the basis of long term profits."

10. What was the tendency toward increasing salaries, wages and expenditures—such as advertising, because the Government would share substantially in defraying the expense through decreased taxes?

About 41 per cent of those replying stated that they had followed this tendency to the extent of increasing bonuses, salaries, wages and advertising.

Economist Finds Efficacy Lacking In Pump Priming

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, said a study of the post-world war periods of depression in the United States gives "scant reason" to suppose that "pump priming or unbalancing of the budget" is a "desirable procedure."

Addressing a forum of the American Institute of Banking, Dr. Anderson said "the idea that an unbalanced budget, with vast pump-priming government expenditures, is a necessary means of getting out of a depression, received no consideration by the United States Government in the 1920-1923 period"—the first period of post-war depression.

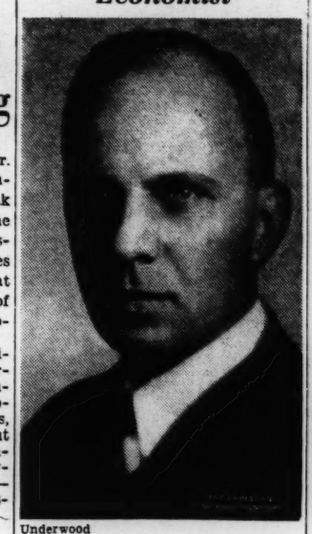
Should Cut Taxes

"It was, rather the business of the United States Treasury to look after the solvency of the Government and the most important relief that the Government felt that it could afford to business was to reduce taxes and to reduce the public debt."

A study of this period, Dr. Anderson said, "will not present a strong argument for pump priming or for unbalancing the budget as a means of inducing business revival. I think, also, that study of the period 1933-1938 will likewise give us scant reason to suppose that this is a desirable procedure.

"Let us look at the period following September, 1934. There came a rally in business by the Autumn of 1934 which ran to February, 1935, reaching a level of 90 on the Federal Reserve index of production, but still 10 points below the best level of 1933. Then there came a decline in business until May, 1935, back to a level of 85. Then came the Supreme Court decision which ended NRA and, following this, there came at last a real improvement in business, which by December, 1935, passed the best level of the first rally of 1933 and reached new highs in 1936 and 1937, though still with heavy unemployment."

Economist



Underwood

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr.
Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York

Many New Inventions

One of the "most promising factors" in the present situation, the economist said, "is the existence of a great body of new technological ideas and inventions which have not been generally applied because their application involves capital outlay, and because under the circumstances of the last few years, capital outlay has been discouraged.

"Business men use their existing plant and equipment as far as possible when they cannot look far into the future with confidence and when they are, therefore, producing only for markets clearly in sight and, as far as possible, on actual orders. If the business community could look, with reasonable confidence, two or three years ahead, there could come a great spurt in industrial rehabilitation."

Texas Corp. Urged To Advertise Data About High Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Texas Corp. at their annual meeting unanimously passed a resolution authorizing officers of the company to embark upon a newspaper advertising campaign "to tell the facts" about business problems in relation to taxation.

The motion was made by J. Newcomb Blackman, who described himself as a substantial stockholder. Previously he recommended that the Texas Corp. and other large companies take full page ads in newspapers throughout the country so that "big business can tell its story." He said:

"Get the facts home to the public. Don't attack anybody. Just give the facts."

He made his remarks after T. Rieber, chairman, had told another stockholder, B. F. Castle, that in 1937 the corporation paid $104,000,000 in taxes, which he said was twice the total of all salaries paid.

Mr. Rieber also told Mr. Castle in answer to another question that although oil consumption in China at the present time is only 50 per cent of normal, the company is carrying on a satisfactory business for cash and has lost no men, equipment or oil.

Mr. Rieber reported that the March quarter earnings of the company were equal to 56 cents a share, compared with $1 in the 1937 quarter.

Stockholders applauded Mr. Rieber when in answer to a question from a third stockholder, A. L. Helwig, he said he had anticipated the present situation in Mexico and that the Texas Corp. had withdrawn from Mexican operations some time ago.

All directors were re-elected and at the director's organization meeting all officers were re-elected.

The corporation is building 265 miles of pipeline over the Andes Mountains at a cost of between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 to be completed in 1939, Mr. Rieber stated.

A Trust in Massachusetts

"ALL that can be required of a trustee to invest is that he shall conduct himself faithfully, and exercise a sound discretion. He is to observe how men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence manage their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety of the capital to be invested."

On this opinion of the Supreme Court, given in the case of Harvard College vs. Amory, in 1831, much of the present structure of Massachusetts Trust Law is based.

The years have proved that the Massachusetts type of trust developed under the comparative freedom allowed by this decision is sound and successful.

For over 60 years we have acted as Trustee for property of residents both of Massachusetts and other states. If you desire to bring to all or a part of your property the benefits of Massachusetts Trusteeship, we invite you to communicate with our officers, or write for our booklet, "Estates and Trusts."

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Member Federal Reserve System

A Letter

ANY ONE OF A THOUSAND CUSTOMERS

Might Write

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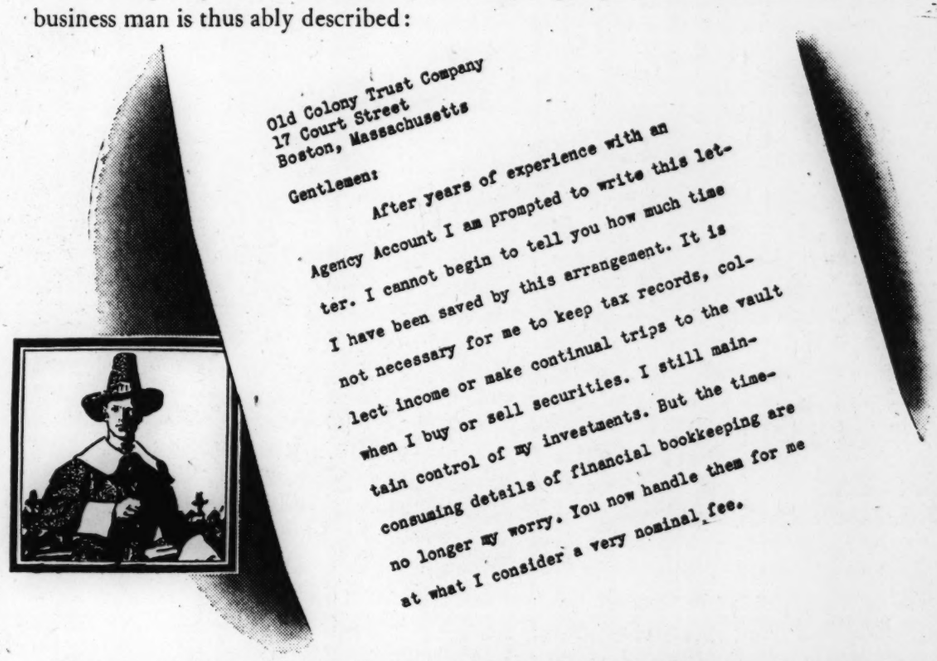
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Under an Agency Account your securities are held in safekeeping in our vaults. Income is collected and credited to your account. Records of purchases and sales are maintained with all necessary tax data. You may maintain investment control or delegate it partially or entirely to the Old Colony Trust Company, as you desire. Here is a modern service that will save you *time* and *money*.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Stock Trading Stalls Following A Strong Start

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The stock market stalled in its tracks today after a strong start.

While gains still predominated near the final hour, the list had difficulty clinging to its early gains, ranging to more than 2 points in leading shares. Traders refused to reach for stocks on the rally and dealings turned extremely dull.

Trading Dull

Transfers, rather brisk at the start, later dragged at the rate of about 450,000 shares for the full session.

Focusing Wall Street attention on Washington were developments interpreted in the financial district as aimed at improving business confidence so private borrowers would make use of the vast potential credit supply provided under the administration's new recovery drive.

The opening buying spurt, which reversed the slow decline of the last few sessions, was ascribed partly to the pledge of co-operation with the administration on recovery measures by a group of prominent business men.

Rallying easily as buying expanded in a thin market were U. S. Steel, du Pont, U. S. Rubber preferred, Bethlehem Steel, American Can, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aricraft, United Aircraft, International Harvester, Standard Oil of New Jersey and J. I. Case.

Bonds Advance

The bond market jogged ahead to higher levels today under leadership of railroad liens and U. S. Governments.

Stimulating news from Washington overnight with reference to transportation problems brought fairly good inquiry for obligations of Pere Marquette, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate and Missouri Pacific, most of which were major fractions to more than a point higher around the start of the final hour.

Other corporate issues improving included International Paper 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Brooklyn City Railroad 5s and Pennsylvania Co. 4s, both inactive issues, slipped badly.

U. S. Governments maintained early gains of 1-32d to 6-32ds with most of the trading in shorter term Treasuries and guaranteed obligations. Foreign dollar bonds were quiet with changes narrow.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Metals, chemicals and a scattering of utilities made sizable recoveries from yesterday's sharp losses in the curb market today.

Aluminum Co. was ahead nearly 3 points around the last hour and gains of fractions to more than a point were turned in by American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Pioneer Gold and Niagara Hudson Power. Oil issues were in good demand, with Gulf and Lion Oil adding over 1½.

Failing to share in the upturn were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, off nearly 2, Creole Petroleum and New Jersey Zinc.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 27—Wheat prices in Chicago averaged lower today, especially in the late dealings.

Minimizing of likelihood of severe damage by rust southwest became an outstanding feature as the day neared an end. R. O. Cromwell, a leading unofficial expert, wired that it was fairly sure neither black stem rust nor orange leaf rust would be winter crop factors worthy of much consideration this year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜-1 ⅛ lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 80⅞-81, July 79⅞-80, Corn ⅛-⅜ down, May 58 ¼-⅜,July 60-60 ⅜, and oats ⅛-⅞ off.

Says Seasonal Steel Rise Not in Sight

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Increased business which seasonal conditions should produce at this time of year has not appeared, Henry G. Dalton, chairman of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

"We were hoping for more relief from taxes than now seems likely," Mr. Dalton said, "and with the purposed increase of expenditures on the part of the government, increasing further the deficiencies in the budget, continued harassing of business by further new laws and regulations, there will be little to expect from that source to increase confidence which is first absolutely necessary to increase consumption on the part of private enterprise."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Despite some early declines the stock market turned firm shortly after the opening as the expected selling due to budget announcements failed to appear. Industrials were in good demand and the mining section exhibited a strong tone. British funds recovered most of their losses and trans-Atlantics finished fractionally down. Copper shares and foreign bonds remained quiet together with the rubber group.

Paris: Industrial securities were generally firm at the close of the Bourse while the remainder of the list was mixed. Suez Canal gained 220 francs and Royal Dutch was fractionally up. Bank of France issue slipped down 50 francs and rentes closed unchanged to 15 centimes lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures recovered their early losses and closed unchanged to 1 lower. Proposed British tax increases and easier overseas markets were factors in the early decline.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	36	36	36	Apr 19
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¾
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	32	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ⅜
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Apr 23
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60e)	6	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allegany Corp	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
17½	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	8	8	8	+ ½
21⅜	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Apr 25
9⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	4	16	16	16	— ½
176½	124	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 26
9⅝	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	143	143	143	+1½
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
9¾	4½	Allied Mills	3	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 26
53½	38	Allied Stores	14	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
51¾	34¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
15¼	11¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	27	42	41	41⅝	Apr 20
3⅜	1¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 23
24	10	Amal Leather	4	2¹⁷	2	2	Apr 26
72½	57	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	+4½
66	49	Amerada Corp (2)	12	63½	62½	62½	—1½
15⅞	10	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
42½	23¼	Am Bank Note (½e)	16	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
91½	70¾	Am Brake Shoe (¼e)	2	32½	32	32	
167	160¼	Am Can (4)	3	87¼	86¼	87	+2¼
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	—1½
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
17⅝	9½	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	3	33	33	33	Apr 26
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
105½	88½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 16
8½	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	+ ¾
13¾	9	Am Colortype	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Apr 26
16¾	8¼	Am Com Alco	1	11	11	11	Apr 23
4¾	2½	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	4	10	10	10	
6½	4	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅜	2¼	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
19¾	10	Am & For Pow	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 23
11½	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Apr 26
12	9½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Apr 26
26	12	Am Hide & Leather	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 26
37¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 20
2⅛	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
18	13¾	Am Ice	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	4½	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 26
23½	12⅜	Am International	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
74½	45	Am Locomotive	14	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	2	17	17	17	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	54	54	54	Apr 26
38¾	23	Am M & Met	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
105½	99½	Am Metal	15	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅛
7⅛	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	5	105	104¾	104¾	Apr 25
40½	19	Am Pow & Lt	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P & L $6pf (1⅛k)	9	27½	26¾	27	
14¼	9	Am P&L$5pf (.93¾k)	3	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
22⅞	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	57	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
78	68	Am Roll Mill	1	17⅜	17	17	+ ¼
20⅞	15¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	70	70	70	
14¼	7⅛	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
56¾	28⅛	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
131	103	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	36	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
52	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
34¾	15⅝	Am Smelt Co (3a)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ½
11¾	6½	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	10	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
31	21½	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 25
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
18½	12⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	108	107½	107½	Apr 26
149¾	111	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 26
58	37	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	129	128	129	+ ½
71	58¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	67½	67	67	Apr 26
139¾	130	Am Tob B (5)	14	70	69¼	69½	+ ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	Apr 26
13½	6	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
86	68	Am Wat Wks	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 19
35¾	23⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅜	Am Wool pf	3	30¼	30	30	Apr 26
40	25	Am Zinc L & S	11	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	21⅝	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
50	29	Anaconda W & C	76	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¾
18	10¾	Anacon W & C	4	35	35	35	
19	10	AnchorHockGl (.15e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 26
3½	2	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
30¼	20	A P W Paper	1	21½	21½	21½	
100½	82	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
67⅛	37¼	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	
72	28¼	Arm Ill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Apr 23
39	24¼	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7⅜	5½	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	5	31¾	31	31	+ ½
5½	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	4	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
8¾	4	Artloom Corp	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr 26
69	53	Assd Dry Goods	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 26
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
35	27	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
72	40¼	Atch T & S F (2)	9	28	27¼	27½	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atch T & S F pf (5)	6	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
7¾	4¼	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	3	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
14½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 22
24	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 21
107	91¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21¾	21½	21½	
97⅛	59¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104	104	104	9[illegible]dy
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
48	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr 26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	40	40	40	Apr 25
6½	3	Auburn Auto	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 26
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 26
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 22
		B	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	22	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅛	Barber Co	11	17	16	16	— ½
16⅜	10½	Barker Bros	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 26
12¾	9	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	
96½	92½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 23
103⅞	94½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93½	93⅛	93⅛	Apr 13
83⅝	53⅜	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
83	77¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 25
14⅞	8⅝	Belg N R pf (3.27¾)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
19	15¼	Bendix Aviat	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
40½	26⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
65⅞	40	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16½	13	Beth Steel	36	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
98½	75	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	8	31	27½	27½	—3½
98	78	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	2	47½	47½	47½	— ½
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	4	19	18½	19	Apr 26
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	2	12	12¾	12¾	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	5	12	12	12	— ⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	49	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr 26
19⅜	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 25
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	9	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	8	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅜
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr 20
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 25
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	12	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	32½	32	32½	
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 25
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	6	6	6	Apr 18
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	4	7½	7¼	7¼	
21½	10⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	5	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	— ⅛
10	5½	Brswick-Balke	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr 26
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 26
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	17	17	17	Apr 26
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	2¼	2	2	Apr 18
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
		Byron Jackson (¾e)	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 25
		C	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 25
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	20	20	20	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	8	31	27½	27½	—3½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	76½	76½	76½	+1½
55½	29⅝	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	7	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 22
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	4	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	19⅝	19	19	
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Apr 26
4½	2	Cent Foundry	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Apr 26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 25
15½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 22
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	7	34½	34	34⅜	+1⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	1	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	70	70	70	Apr 26
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Apr 26
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 23
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	5	1	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 18
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Apr 22
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 26
1	⅞	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10	10	10	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr 26
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 22
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 12
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16¾	12	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+1½
5⅞	3¼	Chicks Cot O (½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr21
63⅛	35⅜	Childs Co	1	4½	4½	4½	
13½	10	Chrysler Corp	75	44¼	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
		City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 23

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 26
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Apr 26
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	2	41½	41½	41½	+1
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
125	105½	Coca Cola (1½e)	4	120	120	120	—1
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Apr 25
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Alk (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 25
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 25
22½	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	3	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	34	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
79	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	3	61	61	61	+ ½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	11½	11⅜	11½	— ½
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Apr 26
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Apr 26
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	3	31	31	31	
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	36	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅜
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	5	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	19	7¾	7	7	+ ⅛
2	1	Comwith & Southn	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf (1½k)	6	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	22½	Comwlth Edis (1¾)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Congoleum-N'n(¾e)	7	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
8	4¼	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
25⅞	17	Consol Aircraft	20	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
96½	88⅞	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Apr 22
17⅛	1	Cons Edison (1e)	63	23½	22⅝	23	+ ¾
6⅞	4½	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	92	91½	92	+1
5¾	2⅞	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 26
7½	2⅝	Consol Oil (.80)	29	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
½	¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
5⅝	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 26
22	10	Consol's Coal	4	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	3	3	3	3	
86½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	85	82	82	Mar29
16⅜	9⅝	ContainerCorp(1.20)	78	7	78	78	Apr 18
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	30	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	6	22½	21⅜	22½	+ ⅝
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	21	39¾	38¼	38¼	— ¾
95⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	109	109	109	Apr 26
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	7	7	7	Apr 26
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
65⅛	53	Corn Products (3)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
166¼	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	165	165	165	Apr 26
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
30	19	Crane Co	3	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅝
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	96	96	96	
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	8	24¾	24	24	Apr 26
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr 26
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	28	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1	30¼	30¼	30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lamont Defends $1,000,000 Loan To George Whitney

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan and Company, told the Securities Commission he "acted as my heart dictated" in putting up $1,082,000 to try to get Richard Whitney out of his "jam.."

Mr. Lamont lent the money to George Whitney, also a Morgan partner, who used it to enable Richard Whitney to restore securities he had taken from the New York Stock Exchange gratuity fund.

Despite George Whitney's efforts, his brother's brokerage firm collapsed and Richard was sentenced to a prison term for misappropriating customer's securities.

The white-haired Mr. Lamont was questioned by Gerhard Gesell, young attorney directing the commission's inquiry into the failure of the Whitney brokerage firm.

He told in a casual manner the circumstances of the $1,082,000 loan he made Nov. 24, 1937, to George Whitney and which he said had been repaid.

Mr. Gesell asked him to repeat the conversation he had with George Whitney.

Mr. Lamont said, "George Whitney said to me 'my brother Dick has gotten into a terrific jam—he is going to default on the delivery of large amounts of securities tomorrow but I'm going to help him out.' "

"That's a devil of a thing, George," the witness said he told Whitney.

When George Whitney then said he would like a temporary loan of about $1,000,000, Mr. Lamont said he replied, "Well, count on me."

"Did you understand it was some part of the exchange's securities which had been illegally used?"

"Yes—I think I did."

Mr. Gesell then referred to testimony of George Whitney last week that he had sought to have his brother liquidate the brokerage firm.

"Did you have anything to do with the liquidation of Richard Whitney & Company?"

"Absolutely nothing."

"Did you feel you should have gone to the exchange or public authorities and tell them the facts?" Mr. Gesell asked.

"No—The exchange had adequate machinery and the exchange could take care of itself."

The SEC attorney pressed the questioning on whether Mr. Lamont felt he had done his duty in view of the fact he had not reported to the authorities.

"I don't know whether you are reading me a lecture, Mr. Gesell—I felt I had done my duty."

"Suppose the mayor of New York had misused relief funds—would you have felt obliged to report it?" Mr. Gesell asked.

"That's a hypothetical question," Mr. Lamont said.

Britain Proposes Mexican Boycott In Oil Seizures

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The British Government advocated today what would be, in effect, a British boycott of oil taken from wells expropriated by Mexico from British companies, until the question of those properties is settled.

Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, disclosed this stand in replying to a question in the House of Commons.

In a brief written answer to Robert Gibson, Labor member, who had asked for a statement on the oil controversy, Mr. Butler said:

"In view of the recent notes addressed by His Majesty's Government to the Mexican Government requesting restoration of expropriated British oil properties, the marketing of oil from these properties by British subjects or companies could in the present circumstances be only a matter of embarrassment to His Majesty's Government."

Mexican Oil Situation

MEXICO, D. F., April 27 (AP)—The Mexican Government told Great Britain yesterday for the second time that the expropriated properties of Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) Oil Company would not be returned to their former owners.

The refusal was in a formal note in reply to a British note presented last week insisting that the properties be returned.

The lengthy communication, delivered at the British legation "maintained Mexico's previous stand," it was stated at the legation. Mexico previously had told Great Britain the Government had the right to expropriate the properties and that they would not be returned.

Meanwhile Government sources said today Japan had offered to pay cash on the barrel head for $3,000,000 worth of gasoline.

It was said, however, that Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, General manager of the National Petroleum Export Company, was hesitant to close the deal for fear of stirring up opposition from Mexican and United States Labor.

The Confederation of Mexican Workers, with which the petroleum workers are affiliated, announced Saturday that two delegates returned from the United States with promise of support from John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. after they had pledged that oil would not be sold to "Fascist nations."

Grain Activity in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Ten million bushels of grain, the majority from the United States, will be handled through the Port of Montreal soon after the opening of navigation, April 15. Already, it is stated in shipping circles here, approximately 100 lake boats have been chartered to carry the cargo of grain which will come chiefly from Chicago and Duluth, for foreign ports.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.13	106.13	106.13
3 3¼s '41	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 3⅜s '47-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
12 3¼s '45-43	109.12	109.12	109.12
6 3¼s '46-44	109.8	109.7	109.7
10 4s '54-44	114.2	114.1	114.1
5 2¾s '47-45	105.24	105.23	105.23
41 2½s '45	105.8	105.7	105.7
1 3¾s '56-46	112.8	112.8	112.8
2 3s '48-46	107	107	107
4 3⅛s '49-46	107.25	107.25	107.25
20 2¾s '51-48	103.25	103.25	103.25
34 2½s '53-49	101.8	101.5	101.6
15 2¾s '54-51	102.19	102.19	102.19
24 3s '55-51	105.19	105.16	105.17
27 2⅞s '60-55 reg	103.15	103.14	103.14
2 2¾s '59-56	102.8	102.8	102.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

16 3s '47-42	105.8	105.8	105.8
10 3¼s '64-44	105.12	105.12	105.12
27 3s '49-44	105.4	105.3	105.3

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s '49-39	103	102.30	102.30
1 2¼s '44-42	103.6	103.6	103.6
16 3s '52-44	105.9	105.6	105.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	98	98	98
1 Allegnany 5s '44	58	58	58
5 Alleghany 5s '49	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	81	81	81
14 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104¾	105
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	48	48	48
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	96	96	96
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
26 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	101⅜	101½
20 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	94¼	93⅝	94¼
21 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103	103
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	83	82½	82½
4 AT&SF aj 4s 1905-55	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	96½	96½	96½
5 AT&SP T Sh L 4s '58	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 AT&SFKy M 4s '65	98½	98½	98½
1 A C Line 5s '45	69	69	69
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	19½	19½	19½
11 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	16¼	16	16¼
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	46½	46	46
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19¼	19¼
12 B&O 5s '96 F	19½	19¼	19¼
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19⅛	19⅛
55 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	16	16
1 B&O 4s '48	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
2 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 B&O 5s S W '50	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1 B&O 4s T C '59	30	30	30
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
1 Beil P 6s '50	127½	127¼	127¼
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102½	102½
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95½	95¼	95½
43 Beth Stl 3½s '52	86¾	86⅛	86⅜
3 Boston & Me 5s '67	32	32	32
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	30	30	30
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	20½	20½	20½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	86¾	86½	86¾
72 Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅞	103½	103½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	80	80	80
28 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119⅝	119½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅝	114⅞	114⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	113⅞	114
2 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96	96
6 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78⅝	79
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	97	96¾	97
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	47¼	47¼	47¼
13 C&O 4½s '92	113	113	113
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	27	26⅞	27
1 C&O 3½s '96D	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	92⅝	92½	92⅝
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅜	95½	95⅜
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96⅜	9½⅜	96⅜
1 NY C&HR 4½s 2013	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Chi & Ill 5s '51 ct	10⅝	10½	10½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8½	8⅛	8⅛
22 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3
2 CM&StP 4½s '89C	22	22	22
1 ChiN&W cv 4½s '49	5	4⅞	4⅞
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4¼	4¼
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6⅛	6¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106	105½	105½
10 Cinn G&EI 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Cin Un 3½s'71	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	85	84½	85
10 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
9 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	86⅜	86⅜	86½
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	101⅞	101½	101⅞
26 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57	111½	111½	111½
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '8	107½	107	107
5 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106½	106	106
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102	101⅞	102
17 Con Edis 3½s'56	101	100⅞	101
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	42	42	42
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103½	103½	103½
3 Consum Pow 3½s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102	102	102
1 Container 5s '43	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34	34	34
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	34½	34½	34½
1 D G & E 5s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 D&RG 4s '36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Det Ed 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99	98¾	99
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Elg Jol&E 5s '41	107	107	107
1 ElPasoNGas 4½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
3 Erie&Pitts 3½s '40 B	101	101	101
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 GenCable 5½s '47	92½	92½	92½
1 GenMotAcc 3s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	103½	103½	103½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Goodrich 6s '45	91½	91½	91½
14 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	77	77	77
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	73½	73½	73½
44 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99⅜	99⅛	99¼
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77	77	77
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	67	67	67
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 Hocking V 4½s '99	111½	111½	111½
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
7 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120¾	120¾	120¾
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42	42½
14 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	15	14½	14½
11 Hud Riv Tnl 3½s '70 B	109½	109	109½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31¾	30¾	31¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
8 IC & CSL & NO 5s'63A	36	35	35¼
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 Interbk R Tr 7s '32	46½	46¼	46¼
5 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	48½	48½	48½
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65½	65	65½
8 Int Paper 6s '55	77½	76⅛	77½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	89	89	89
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	56¼	55½	56
10 Int T&T 5s '55	59	59	59
1 Jones&LglinSt4¼s '61	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
13 K C South 3s '50	64½	64¼	64½
1 K C Term 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
4 Las Gas 5½s '53	56	55½	55½
4 L S & M 3½s '97	87	87	87
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Ler & N Eng 4s '65A	85	85	85
7 Leh Val 5s 2003	23	21½	23
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20	19½	20
55 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	18	19¾
4 Lex & E 5s '65	111	111	111
5 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	90½	90½	90½
10 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅞	100¾	100¾
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	23	23	23
8 Market St Ry 7s '40	82½	82½	82½
20 McCroryStrs 5s '51	100	100	100
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101	100¾	101
1 MilSpartaNW 4s '47	15½	15½	15½
5 M&StL 4s '49	2	2	2
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	35½	35	35
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17	17	17
2 M-K-T4½s '78	32	31½	32
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s'77F	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
w 1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17¼
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
2 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s '65	93½	93	93
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92½	92	92⅛
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	98	98	98
2 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	56½	56½	56½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 New Orl Gas 5s '48	118½	118½	118½
7 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	50	49½	50
5 N2O Pub Sv 5s'55B	95	95	95
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	49	49	49
3 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	24	24	24
15 NY&Qu Gas ExP 3½s'65	108	108	108
4 NYC 1¼g 5s 2013	50¾	50⅝	50¾
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¼	46	46
2 NYC 3¾s '46	66	66	66
1 NY C&HR 4½s 2013	46	46	46
1 NY Ch&StL 5s'38	46	46	46
9 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	40¼	40	40¼
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	62	62	62
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
16 NY Dock Co 5s '38	100	100	100
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104¼	104½	104¼
6 NY G El H&P 5s'48	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
8 NYNH&H 4s '55	14	14	14
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13 NY Steam 5s '51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Norf & W 4s '96	115	115	115
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102	102	102
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100½	100⅜	100⅜
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¼	64¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	55	55
22 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	82⅜	83
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	54	54	54
24 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 OklahomaG&E 3¼s'66	102½	102½	102½
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	106	106	106

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½
Curb Exch			
Com paper	1	1	¾
Prime			
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45⅜c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

London Market

3 mós bills	⅞ %	⅞ %	⅞ @⅜/16%
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
Bar gold	139s 7d	139s 5½d	140s 6½d
Bar silver	18½d	18½d	20⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	⅜%	½@⅜	⅜%	⅛@⅜
60 days	½@⅜	⅜	½@⅜	⅜	⅛@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	⅜	½@⅜	⅜	⅛@⅜
4 months	⅜@½	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜	⅛@⅜
5-6 months	⅜@⅜	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜	⅜@⅜

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	5
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8

Foreign Exchange Rates

12:00 noon, April 27

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.98⅛	4.98⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0311¼	.0311⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2299	.2300	.2
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4025	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5565	.5572	.5
Sweden—krona	.2568	.2573	.4537
Norway—krone	.2506	.2509	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2226	.2224½	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—krona	.0348½	.0348½	2
Finland—finmark	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0453⅜	.0453⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso‡	.2620	.2625	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4300‡	.4250‡	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2909	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3720	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5580	.5587	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3109	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	.2781	.2775	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5815	.5819	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9950	.9950	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 25: Receipts, $29,687,427; expenditures, $42,656,-415; balance, $2,788,436,144; customs receipts for the month, $20,235,626. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), 85,043,-156,364; expenditures, $6,275,059,428, including $1,698,658,676 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,231,903,-063; gross debt, $37,558,225,168, a decrease of $7,550,368 below the previous day; gold assets, $1,856,030,028.

Boston Stocks

April 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	50c	50c	50c	40c
8.75	Bos&Albany	75c	74¼	74¾	76
8.00	Boston Edison	124	124	124	123
5.00	Bos Elevated	57⅛	56½	57¼	56¾
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
..	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
..	East Bos Co	30c	30c	30c	31c
..	Est Gas&Fuel	2½	2½	2½	2½
3.75d	East G&F pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
1.00b	Employers Grp	18	18	18	18
..	Hath Bak B	40c	40c	40c	50c
..	Ins Royalet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
..	Mass Util As	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
..	Nat Tunnel	2	2	2	1½
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	88	87¾	88	87
..	North Butte	55c	52c	52c	55c
..	Pac Mills	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
..	Quincy Min	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
.60b	Shawmut Assoc	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Sulliv Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
1.10b	Torrington	23½	23⅛	23⅛	22½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	62½	61¼	62	62
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40½	40½	40½	40½
..	Utah M&T	1	92c	92c	1

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡Assessment paid.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.81	.81¾	.80⅞	.80⅞	—.00¾
July	.80	.81	.79⅝	.80	—.00¾
Sept.	.81¼	.81⅞	.80⅝	.80¾	—.00⅞
	Corn				
May	.58¾	.58⅝	.58¼	.58⅜	—.00½
July	.60	.60½	.60	.60½	—.00½
Sept.	.61⅜	.61⅝	.61¼	.61¼	—.00¼
	Oats				
May	.28¾	.28½	.27⅞	.27⅞	—.00⅝
July	.27¼	.27¾	.27¼	.27⅝	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.61½	.61½	.59¼	.59½	—.01⅞
July	.58¾	.59¼	.57⅝	.57½	—.01⅞

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 9.90-92. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 37.60; forward 37.65. Lead steady; New York spot 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 4.25. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK, (AP)—Shipments of Pneumatic casings during March have been estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers Association at 2,877,680 units, an increase of 22.5 per cent over February, but 50.3 per cent under March 1937.

President Signs Loan Bill

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill extending for one year from next June 16, the period in which loans made prior to June 16, 1933, to executive officers of Federal Reserve member banks may be renewed or extended.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	9.10	9.15	9.04	9.05	+.01
Sept.	9.46	9.48	9.36	9.36	—.04

Du Pont Says High Salaries Necessary

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del.

Lammot du Pont, a director, said at the annual stockholders' meeting of General Motors Corporation that "corporations must pay high salaries to keep their successful executives."

He made the statement in answer to a criticism of the salary paid Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., as chairman of the board. The critic was John J. Gilbert, a minority stockholder.

Mr. du Pont said Mr. Sloan was of "great value" to the company, "not only from an executive and business standpoint, but because of the high regard in which the workers hold him."

Raw Wool Prices Firm; Undertone More Optimistic

Weekly Wool Review

With prices for raw wool holding fairly firm and the understone of the market distinctly more optimistic, the indications point to a slow but sure improvement over conditions in recent weeks. Actual movement of wool is somewhat larger though not widespread enough to brighten the corner for all wool houses. Topmakers are taking more raw material.

Growers in the west and southwest show more inclination to hold their wool for higher prices, apparently convinced that the new spending program of the Government will bring about advanced values all around. Somewhat similar thoughts are noted among some of the larger Bostop dealers who are holding out for advances, particularly in the pulled wools. Buyers, on the other hand, are not too enthusiastic about meeting higher price levels.

Current prices for good French combing wools are around 63 to 65c for fine and fine medium territory types, clean basis, while Ohio delaine is firmly quoted around 70 cents, clean. Half blood wools are relatively scarce but the lack of demand of consequence for these wools prevents the price from strengthening with the finer staple.

Ohio half blood combing types range from 26c, greasy, upwards. Pulled and scoured wools are more active and prices are higher, with good double A's held around 70c. Sales are being made of "A" type combing wools around 60 to 62c.

Steadier markets overseas lent a beneficial support to local sentiment. Sales of crossbred wools at Wellington are stronger than a week ago. In England the political situation is rather unsettled, with proposals for higher income taxes to pay for the rearmament program looked upon askance by wool men here. Yet Bradford reports have been more optimistic. Imported apparel wools on spot in Boston are marking time, with quotations steady but nominal.

Some idea of stocks of wool on hand in the United States is gleaned from Government figures as of March 26, when dealers, manufacturers and others had 109,330,000 pounds of apparel wool stocks, scoured, against 120,526,000 pounds a year ago.

Mohair finds increased interest. Some small lots of Texas mohair on spot in Boston moved round 30@32c for adult. Some sellers were holding original lots of Texas kid mohair for 45c. In Texas, the "low" of recent weeks of 25 cents for adult mohair is giving way to advances where options are being taken up to 28c.

Power Output Is 10 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended April 23 totaled 1,951,456,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .4

New Deal Hops On Band Wagon Of Progressives

(Continued from Page 1)

place since 1930. It is quite definitely aimed at taking over the liberal movement in 1940, when President Roosevelt must step aside if he is to respect the third term tradition.

The new movement is also sharply critical of present Administration policies. An early sign of the times came when the Wisconsin Progressive bloc in the House vote as one man against the reorganization bill. They were enough to have carried the measure. This was evidently the first gun in the 1940 struggle—a warning that Gov. Philip and Senator Robert M. La Follette are moving toward leadership of the liberal movement.

The new group is based not at all on either older political party, although it expects to draw heavily from both. It has prominent supporters from the left wings of both Democrats and Republicans. It spurns the President's effort to remain within the traditional framework of the Democratic Party.

Thus far, in their preparations for this meeting, the La Follette brothers have been sharply critical of Roosevelt policies. Governor "Phil" spoke of the President's efforts against the depression as "tinkering and patching," and he added to the injury by referring to conditions as "the same old depression." He has been concretely critical of many other key New Deal policies.

At the same time, the Wisconsin brethren have been urging more aid to the unemployed, an end to unemployment, and more freedom for farmer and industrialist. They address many discontented groups at the same time.

Praise for La Guardia

Turning to the Republicans, they utter praise for Mayor La Guardia's policies—thus forming a link with the progressive wing of G. O. P. for which William Allen White, former Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas, and various others have latterly been speaking.

In Washington, Senator La Follette is one of the chief critics of the armament program, and is one of the leaders of neutrality and isolation.

Thus the third-party movement whose proponets are rallying at Madison tomorrow was the broadest possible bases: unemployed, politically discontented, farmers, isolationists, and, of course, labor.

The program, it is obvious, appeals to many of the erstwhile and present supporters of President Roosevelt. Like all opposition programs, it aims to be as comprehensive as possible. It carefully stays away from personalities thus far in choosing its own leadership. It is a boom for any one of the La Follettes or Mayor La Guardia as presidential candidate in 1940, but that choice is sagely being left until much later.

So here, in cross-section, is the attempted building of a new political movement. The essential element of wide appeal, based on popular discontent, lies at the bottom. There is a background of pioneering. There are plenty of targets: the Old Deal on the one hand, the New Deal on the other. The La Follettes offer the newest deal of all: a deal that in its political appeal attempts to take the best of all its competitors.

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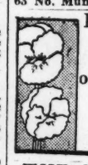

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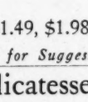

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Daily Features Page

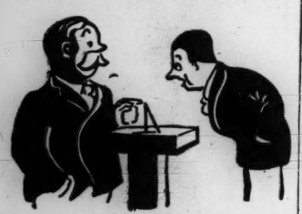
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Time Marches Back

It may be summer time to everybody else in England now, but not to the 200-odd villagers of Ebernoe in Sussex. The village has been fighting a lone battle on this matter since



"You tell the time by the sun with this."

"Wonderful! What will they think of next?"

1916, when William Willett's Daylight Saving Bill became law. Ebernoe folk don't hold with any of these new-fangled notions. And so when it is 1 p. m. British Summer Time, it is only high noon, Ebernoe All-Year Time.

As a sop to the law, the church clock is put ahead that hour; but that makes no difference to the Ebernoes, for even the children are taught that the church clock goes wrong in the summer.

Ebernoe is seven miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from any bus route. So maybe time doesn't matter so much to those who live there.

"Anyhow," says one Ebernoe farmer, "my cows can' tell time."

* * *

Station-to-Station

English underground advertising is pretty good. Here's a new one that pleased your commentator:

"Whatever your 'Station,' this is your 'Fare'—Argentine Chilled Beef."

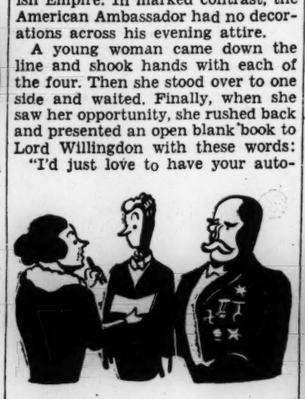
* * *

Another "Such Is Fame"

The other evening at a reception given by the English Speaking Union in London, the United States Ambassador and his wife stood in line at the top of the stairs alongside the Marquess of Willingdon and his lady. Lord Willingdon is president of the E. S. U. He is a lot of other things, and, decorations being in order, he was ablaze with ribbons and orders that told their story of his long years of distinguished service to the British Empire. In marked contrast, the American Ambassador had no decorations across his evening attire.

A young woman came down the line and shook hands with each of the four. Then she stood over to one side and waited. Finally, when she saw her opportunity, she rushed back and presented an open blank book to Lord Willingdon with these words:

"I'd just love to have your auto-



"Now which of you gentlemen is the General?"

graph to show to the folks back home, Mr. Kennedy!"

She evidently thought the more gorgeously bedizened and bedecked of the two men must be her ambassador.

Anybody would have thought that nobody would fail to recognize Joseph P. Kennedy and his famous smile. But then, there you are.

Along this general line of thought this item appeared in a London paper the other day, believe it or not:

"BALDWIN UNNOTICED

"Earl Baldwin, who returned to London last Saturday from the Riviera, was almost unnoticed by the crowds at Victoria Station."

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

Longs Peak, Colorado

Monitor Camera Club From Beverly Spencer, Lyons, Colorado

Famous 14,255-Foot Mountain Helps to Make Estes Park One of the Nation's Wonderlands

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Flame Can Keep Things Cool?

In a gas or kerosene refrigerator, the apparently impossible occurs: heat produces cold; flame makes ice. Its accomplishment is based on the fact of physics that when certain substances change from a liquid to a gas they absorb a considerable amount of heat. This is illustrated if you stand in a wet bathing suit where a draft accelerates evaporation.

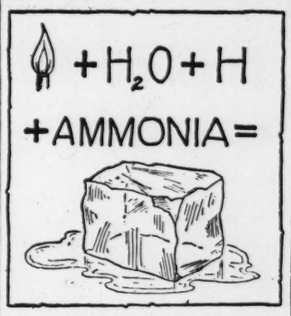
In a water-cooled type of gas refrigerator, ammonia gas is used as the refrigerant, with water as the absorbent, and with hydrogen gas to create a partial pressure to allow the ammonia to evaporate at low pressure.

Water at ordinary temperatures will absorb a great quantity of ammonia gas. Ammonia absorbed in water may be easily driven from the water by the addition of heat.

So, in the gas refrigerator, ammonia is driven out of the water by the heat of a gas flame. After being dehydrated by baffle plates, this hot ammonia vapor is sent through a layer of copper tubing, which is soldered tightly to another layer of copper tubing through which cooling water flows. The cooling causes the ammonia to condense.

As the liquid ammonia flows by gravity into the cooling unit, it forms large shallow pools on a series of horizontal baffle plates. The hydrogen which is admitted into the cooling unit lowers the pressure and permits the ammonia to evaporate. In evaporating, it absorbs heat from the food compartment and freezes the water in the ice cube boxes.

The ammonia vapor mixes with the hydrogen, and being heavier than pure hydrogen, settles through



the bottom of the unit. The ammonia vapor is reabsorbed into the water from which it was driven and is ready to repeat the cycle. The hydrogen gas is not soluble in water and is light, so it rises to the top of the absorber and returns to the cooling unit.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

John and His Principal

Newton Highlands, Mass.

The school principal was known among his boys as a "square shooter," which, in boys' language, meant that he was fair in his dealings and always ready to listen to both sides before making a decision.

A boy, John, seemed to be always in trouble. Not that he was vicious or insubordinate, but he seemed to do the wrong thing too frequently. One time he broke out whistling in class simply because he was happy reading a new nature book. When sent to the principal's office, John said, "Honestly, I never thought. I was reading about the song of the wood thrush, and I remembered how it sounded last summer at camp in the White Mountains. Every night, just before dark, it sang in the pine woods back of the cabins. It was beautiful and sad. I forgot it would make the boys in the class laugh and annoy the teacher."

The principal explained how in our modern life we have to restrain ourselves often. A good many times in the course of four years, the principal befriended John, and wisely guided him into adult life.

The principal's chief hobby was nature study. He and John found it a common bond, and in man-to-man fashion they studied and discussed nature problems.

John went to college, and into business. As the years went by, the principal thought of John from time to time. Then came the day when, full of honors and years, the principal retired.

That day came a letter from John. It said, "Do you remember how we used to discuss a bird sanctuary? The kind we would have, and all the things we would do? Life has been good to me. I'm building that kind of sanctuary on my farm in the foothills of the mountains. I want nothing more than I want you to come here to live and make our dream come true."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jonath-elem-rechokim

In the heading of the 56th Psalm we find this somewhat strange and cryptic statement, "To the chief Musician upon Jonath-elem-rechokim"; the latter three words forming a Hebrew phrase which has been variously translated as meaning "the silent dove of the far ones" or "The dove of the distant terebinths." In any event scholars are now agreed that the reference is simply to the name of a well-known tune to which the psalm was to be sung.

The Hebrew preposition *al*, here rendered "upon," seems often to have been used in a technical sense as equivalent to "sing this to the tune. . . ," Moffat offers the rendering: "To the tune of 'Dove in isles afar,'" while the preceding words which appear in our Common Version as "To the chief Musician," he represents by "From the Choirmaster's collection."

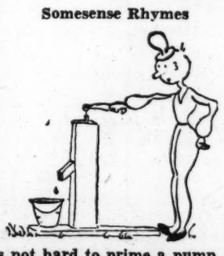
Quotation for Today

THINK well! Do-well will follow thought.

—TENNYSON

In Lighter Vein

Somesense Rhymes



It's not hard to prime a pump
When the pump is in its prime,
But the poor thing just won't pump
If you prime it all the time.

Good and Original

"I still say that our candidate's speech was both original and good."

"Sure—only the original part wasn't good, and the good part wasn't original."

Insistent

As Mike marched down the street, he passed two men who were talking on the corner, so he promptly joined in the conversation.

"Are you gintlemen arguin' about Oireland?" he asked.

"No," replied one of the men, "we're not. We're just discussing some personal affairs."

Apparently satisfied, Mike walked on. But he hadn't gone more than five yards when an idea struck him He turned round-again and came back to the two men.

"Faith!" he cried, "maybe you think Oireland isn't worth arguin' about!"

Washington Vs. Wall St.

"What is the difference between Washington and Wall Street?"

"Chiefly this: In Wall Street the plungers are, for the most part, spending their own money."

Both Wasting Time

Lady of the House:—"In the time it takes me to tell you what to do I could easily do it myself."

Jobbing Gardener:—"Yes'm. An' in the time it takes me to listen, so could I."—Montreal Star

Who Told You That?

"It was your fault," he said to the victim severely. "I've been driving a car for fifteen years, and am a most experienced driver."

"Well I've been walking for over 40 years," retorted the pedestrian. "So I'm hardly a beginner."—London Evening News.

Slowly

Hiram walked four miles over the hills to call on the girl of his dreams. For a long time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log cabin; but after a while Hiram sidled closer to her.

"Mary," he began, "I've got a good clearin' over thar, an' a team an' wagon, and some hawgs and cows, an' I cal-laate on buildin' a house an'——"

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother, who had awakened.

"Mary," she called in a loud voice, "is that young man thar yit?"

Back came the answer: "No, Ma, but he's gittin' thar."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Daily Anecdote

The Third Ingredient

Prof. Albert Einstein gave recently what he considered the best formula for success in life. "If A is success in life, I should say the formula is A equals X plus Y plus Z—X being work and Y being play."

"And what is Z?" inquired the interviewer.

"That," he answered, "is keeping your mouth shut."

Jest a Minute

"Believe me, I sure told the boss a thing or two today!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Straw Beans

Have small bowls (custard cups or little jars will do nicely) partially filled with dried navy beans; and supply drinking straws for each person.

Place the bowl containing beans in the center of the table. The object of the game is to remove the beans from the bowl by means of the drinking straws, using the suction method. All the players begin at the same time, and there will be a merry scramble to see who is the best bean picker.—Alice L. J., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Brevities

Humorist: "Who is bearing the white man's burden today?" asks a lecturer. We'll have a guess: a golf caddie.

Washington Post: What this country needs is a device which will make it possible for the ultimate consumer to see an invisible tax.

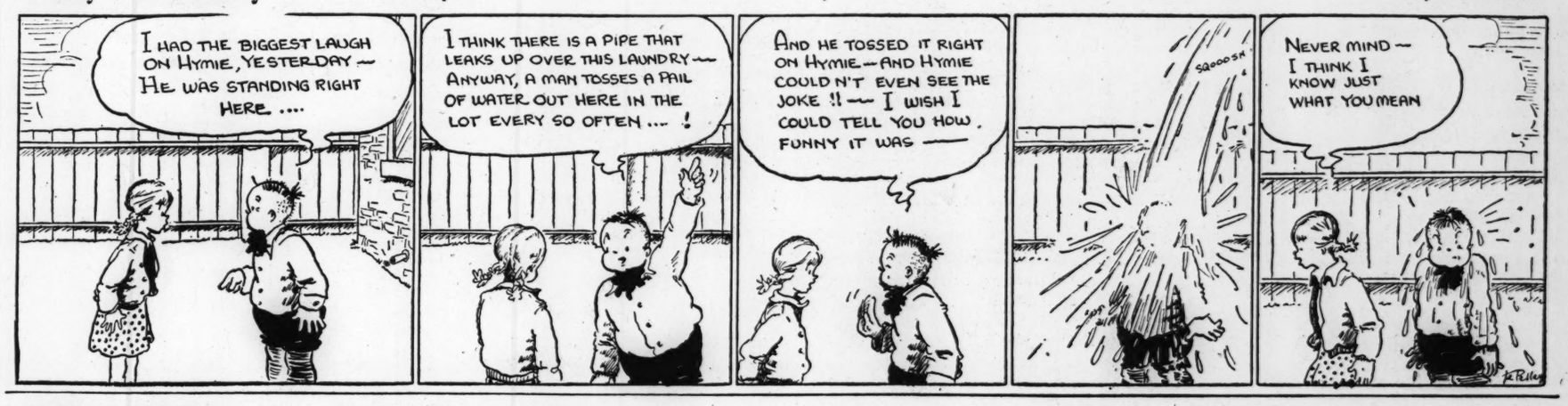
Detroit News: With ski trains, canoe trains, camera trains, gravy trains, and a freight train every few weeks, you'd think a railroad could earn its way.

Los Angeles Times: A library of orchestrations was among the loot taken from an eastern swing band, but it was no use. The boys also play by ear.

Boston Globe: Somebody wants the Government to buy railroad engines and cars and then rent them to the railroads. As it would be with our money we should naturally expect to ride free.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Whoops!!!*

By LE PELLEY


I HAD THE BIGGEST LAUGH ON HYMIE, YESTERDAY — HE WAS STANDING RIGHT HERE ....
I THINK THERE IS A PIPE THAT LEAKS UP OVER THIS LAUNDRY — ANYWAY, A MAN TOSSES A PAIL OF WATER OUT HERE IN THE LOT EVERY SO OFTEN ... !
AND HE TOSSED IT RIGHT ON HYMIE — AND HYMIE COULDN'T EVEN SEE THE JOKE !! — I WISH I COULD TELL YOU HOW FUNNY IT WAS —
SPLOOSH
NEVER MIND — I THINK I KNOW JUST WHAT YOU MEAN

Culled Comics—*From Germany, England, and the Netherlands . .*

Illustrierte Blatt, Germany

"Would you please stop reading that thriller for a moment, sir, while I make a parting in your hair."

Daily Mirror, London

"'Ere(do take your foot off that bottom pedal, Margot. I don't mind a bit of vox humana, but that fog-in-the-Channel business gets me!"

Hummel, Germany

"There's no need for my daughter to come. Try it on my husband—he wears the same size in hats."

De Telegraf, the Netherlands

The Newcomer.

De Telegraf, the Netherlands

"What's your profession?"
"I'm an actor."
"No, but I mean, what do you do for a living?"

PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Moral Recovery

PERCEPTIVE Americans have been saying for some time that moral recovery must precede material recovery. But few have been so specific as Herbert Hoover in naming the fields in which the "moral depression" must be overcome. And none so far as we know have been so discerning in directing their appeal. Mr. Hoover in his Fresno speech spoke especially to the women of America as having a keener moral sense and being more likely to take up the recovery effort on a moral basis.

This should be a fruitful approach to present problems. Mr. Hoover definitely named eight fields of governmental immorality. These appear to apply to the Federal Government and to the party now in power in Washington. Certainly those who have sought to make the New Deal a better deal should examine carefully every one of the eight areas where Mr. Hoover charges it has brought the opposite of reform.

The good in the Roosevelt Administration is clearly undermined in some of these fields. Every President has been uncomfortably conscious of unsavory political deals made by his managers. Every party has used patronage and the pork barrel. But there have recently been modernizations and enlargements.

The heavy expenditures of the last few years have given the present Administration unusual opportunity—or put on it an unusual temptation—to distribute favors where they would be politically useful. Also in many states it must depend on the big city machines. Even Philadelphia has gone Democratic. And from reports now appearing in the newspapers it is politically no better than it was under Republican machines. Also the Democrats have matched Republican tariff bounties to manufacturers with AAA bounties to farmers—equally open to political abuse.

We are sure that Mr. Hoover did not mean to imply that moral recovery is merely a matter of reforming government or to make it a partisan question. The opportunity is much greater. And it would be well for women who undertake a moral crusade to recognize that there is a struggle for power beneath the political maneuvers. There is nothing moral in economic exploitation under the shield of constitutionality. Big corporations have too often sought unrestrained license under the guise of pleas for individual freedom.

But there is today a useful recognition that government can be as immoral and oppressive as business—and more powerful. There is enough slackness in the present Administration to warrant a vigorous demand from citizens for reform. And there is opportunity enough for a nonpartisan campaign for moral recovery in government to give the women of America full occupation for the energy, devotion and ideals they manifest so markedly.

Teamwork

CO-OPERATION seems to breathe from every line of the statement issued by sixteen American business leaders in reply to President Roosevelt's fireside talk of April 14. To be sure, it is a rather abstract and intangible offer of co-operation, but precisely in the field of intangibles and abstract feelings do the greatest obstacles to recovery lie. For that reason the signs of an understanding between the leader of the Government and leaders of business in the United States is encouraging.

It lays the groundwork just where it must first be laid before there can be material advance—namely in thought. The emphasis on teamwork is appropriate. To bring about resumption of normal activity "calls for teamwork on the part of government and industry." Again there is a plea for "co-operation of every member of the community," and an approval of the President's words, "let every one of us work together to move the life of the nation forward."

Though the business men commit themselves to no program, they pledge their fullest aid in "co-operation and consultation." They receive gratefully the implicit recognition of the right to legitimate profits, which are the wages of management and enterprising capital. They ask legislation directed toward "recovery for employer and employee alike," rather than enactment of "untried theories." This apparently describes the present temper of Congress, judging by the concessions to business in section after section of the tax revision bill just reported by the House-Senate conferees.

Mere words, of course, will not beat back an economic recession. But in so far as the words are symbols of genuine thought and action they rally endeavor to the turning of the tide. More will depend upon actions than upon anything that can be put into speech, and this is particularaly true of the President's response to the olive branch thus held out. Mr. Roosevelt, it might be recognized, has, from this point of view, shown a disposition to utilize the opportunities for consultation represented in the statement. General though it may be in terms, the pronouncement strikes the note that is needed and that can produce harmony now.

A War Budget?

GRIM indeed are many aspects of the British budget, just announced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. How close the British are to operating in a war-time economy was startlingly disclosed in Sir John's assurances that steps had already been taken to avert a food shortage in the event of war. One hundred fifty thousand tons of wheat were purchased on a single day this month, and huge stores of sugar and whale oil for margarine are being amassed. These purchases were made without authority of Parliament because of the secrecy necessary to prevent sudden rises in prices which frank announcement of such impending huge-scale buying would have caused.

Not only the actual storage of this food, but the fact that the Government felt it could safely move ahead of Parliamentary sanction, indicates the degree to which the demands of national emergency have taken command of affairs in Britain. There is some expectation that as a result of calls for investigation of the expenses of all departments of the government—which also would be in line with war-time precedent—funds for the social services may be reduced. There is no promise, however, that funds for armaments can be prevented from increasing considerably.

Britain is not at war. But the British are already showing their ability to shoulder the economic burdens of war. Taxation—note the 27½ per cent rate on standard income—is being faced where borrowing, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, would be easier to stomach. The new budget is evidence that the British are not postponing sacrifices. It is also evidence that they are not sure that they can avoid war, despite the hopes the Government is placing in the Chamberlain policy of appeasement.

Economy Eluding Boston?

COMING as the City Council considers Mayor Tobin's budget, the latest report of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, analyzing both the Mayor's proposed expenditures and his economies, is particularly interesting. In view of the Bureau's conclusion that the economy program cannot be effective until the voluntary co-operation given the Mayor by school, county and police officials markedly improves, many will wish that events had so worked out that the Bureau could have made its report before the Legislature refused the Mayor's request to put expenditures of those divisions under his control.

When all economies are balanced against all increases (most of the latter being outside the Mayor's province) the gross expenditure for all purposes except relief will run only $65,000 below last year. This certainly indicates that something more drastic in the way of curtailment is needed, although Bostonians will approach the apparent necessity of graduated pay cuts for city employees with some reluctance.

Since personnel, however, accounts for about 60 per cent of the city's spending, it would appear that either all employees not absolutely needed (and the Bureau in the past has indicated there are many surplus workers on the pay rolls) must go, or general reductions must once more be applied until city income again matches outgo.

One point the Bureau leaves for Mayor Tobin to clear up. Why did he cut official valuations this year $70,000,000 when reductions for the past four years have declined only $30,000,000 a year? This cut accounts for $1 of the $3 increase in the tax rate.

A Future for Errand Boys

THE town of Cardiff in Wales is attempting to make the job of errand boy something more than a cul-de-sac; and the Juvenile Employment Committee there is submitting to the National Council of the Chamber of Trade its scheme, whereby a pool of recommended boys, who are approaching the age of dismissal, would be drawn upon automatically to fill vacancies in higher-grade work. It is time that something of this sort was done; for the errand boy everywhere appears to have less chance of a career than neophytes in other professions and trades.

By contrast, the post of office boy is, traditionally, almost as good a start for the business man as the proverbial half-a-crown in his pocket; and to have

> . . . cleaned the windows, and swept the floor,
> And polished up the handle of the big front door,

is to have laid the foundations of eminence. The cabin boy may aspire to being a captain, the bootboy need not, of necessity, have his heart in his boots, and the call boy may well turn out a man of parts; but to run on errands is, at present, to run oneself to a standstill.

One reason for this is that the errand boy, unlike these young workers, has little opportunity of learning the trade to which he is an auxiliary; but his job is, intrinsically, no less valuable, and demands, perhaps, even more trustworthiness than theirs, and deserves, equally, to be a stepping stone to better things.

A Heretic's Journey

Book News of the Day

J. A. HOBSON'S heresies may, even after his striking vindication by Mr. Keynes in the "General Theory of Employment," be unpopular among professional economists; but no one has ever questioned his intellectual honesty. Of that honesty his latest work, CONFESSIONS OF AN ECONOMIC HERETIC (London: Allen & Unwin. 5s.), affords abundant evidence; for it is designed to show the steps which led the author to formulate his theories, to describe the influences brought to bear during his childhood, his education, his early journalistic and political activities, the men whom he encountered, the movements in which he took part, and the psychological reasons which may or may not have moved him.

* * *

We learn how the alpinist Mummery first weaned him from orthodox economics; how the Boer War crystallized his views on the economic foundation of imperialism; how the League of Nations idea harmonizes with underconsumptionist doctrine; how he attempted to achieve a "humanist" economics on Ruskinian lines; what his views now are on the criteria which should guide the planned economy of the future.

His "confessions" form a pleasant, intimate, rambling book, more than a little scrappy, suffering at times from a dogmatism which, however, really amounts to no more than an assumption that the reader has already read, and been converted by, his earlier works. To say that it has a strong moral tone would convey the wrong impression; Mr. Hobson is not out to preach a sermon. But morality, humanism, or what you will, is nevertheless his keynote. In the right development of economics it represents an element more important than any specific analysis of crises or of imperialism.

He is utterly unconvinced by such arguments as that of "The Nature and Significance of Economic Science." Economics cannot, and should not, be purely positive; it cannot, and should not, be divorced from inherent and absolute values, from concepts of social health and justice. The market weighs, admittedly, relative and not absolute needs. The reaction of the London and Austrian schools to this fact is to exclude absolute needs entirely from the scope of the economist's competence; Mr. Hobson's reaction is to deny the validity and interest of market processes.

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Reading his pleasant, easily flowing prose, noting his tolerance, his generosity, his blessed lack of that indefinable shrillness which sometimes characterizes the lifelong minority man, one wonders how a synthesis can be effected. How can the ballot of the market place and the ballot of an effective democracy be most efficiently combined to serve the needs of human development and happiness?

The problem ought not to be insoluble. One may feel that Mr. Hobson underestimates the value of the market process, oversimplifies the problem of planning in its national and international aspects, and attributes to laissez faire evils not intrinsic to it but inherited from the historic past. But one feels also, and more strongly, that when the quasi-mathematical "science" of economics and the unformulated, rule-of-thumb "art" of political economy have at last been harmonized his name will stand high on the roll of pioneer thinkers who pointed the way to that much-needed synthesis.

H. C.

They May Get Soaked Yet

Inside the World's Sugar Bowl

WE ARE told by statisticians that the average American now eats his weight annually in sugar whereas his great-grandfather ate only seven per cent of his weight, say ten pounds a year, and this rather amazing fact is true despite the counterfact that confectionery manufacturers have suffered severely of recent years because of a national lapse in candy purchasing habits.

Moved by a personal interest to look inside the sugar bowl from which the American of today draws so much sweet energy I made my way to the interior of Cuba to see its cane fields and its gigantic sugar *centrales*. Cuba still calls itself the World's Sugar Bowl and the nickname is still fair in spite of the increased keenness of competition from other cane-growing regions and in spite of the inroads made by the humble beet.

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The history of cane sugar, even boiled to thick syrup by the limitations of space, is a most colorful one. The Arabs brought the plant to Spain along with their numerical system and their little publicized contributions to the science of construction. Spain sent the sweet stalk across the Atlantic to Santo Domingo in 1502 and a few years later Velazquez, the great colonizer, carried it thence to Cuba. It was of little importance to Cuba or any other land until Napoleon Bonaparte directed the attention of chemists and inventors to it by offering large prizes for a practical process which should increase the sugar percentage recoverable by crushing the cane.

The cane fields make a beautiful sight especially when seen from some eminence or from the air. In close rank formation the stalks grow from six to twenty feet in height shooting forth at the top a long platinum-colored "arrow," as it is botanically called. The arrow develops a plumed flower of magenta color, with a white fringe. Then the maturing stalk takes on a "golden blond" hue accentuated by its long narrow leaves of contrasting green, flapping like a million verdant flails in the breeze.

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Of all the processes I saw whereby green and golden cane, lavendar plumed, is metamorphosed for man's use none interested me more than that which transforms the dry residue of the cane, called bagasse, into snow white sheets of cellulose. A Cuban inventor musically named Joaquin de la Roza, has been the leading spirit of this enterprise. Before my eyes he made a fresh cook of bagasse, poured the steamy mess into an electric press, and in a little more time than it takes to record it, took out a beautiful sheet of cellulose as white as bleached linen. On it he signed his name for me in a bold hand, and then took me to call on a famous neighbor, Doña Isidora de Rionda, aged Sugar Queen of Cuba, to secure her nonagenarian signature. A marvelous old lady was she, revered in a very personal way by all the captains of the sugar industry. Into her ear trumpet we roared our best quips and were convulsed by her sharp and witty retorts. The fortunes of sugar and its by-products may mount or ebb with the tides of the times and of alternating tariffs but as long as Cuban folk retain their genius for buoyancy, the world's sugar bowl will be a very pleasant place for man to linger, as a honey bee lingers in the corolla of his favorite flower.

S. A. C.

John Citizen Holds His Breath

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For ten days I have been literally holding my breath—but not too literally, of course. As an American citizen I have had all the sensations of walking on eggs, or a powder barrel, I don't know which.

On that memorable Thursday night when President Roosevelt addressed the nation I wonder if I was the only listener who noted a certain intrusion of military similes into a speech that was obviously intended to be soothing and reassuring.

With pump-priming, of course, we are sufficiently familiar. But for the sake of freshness, I presume, Mr. Roosevelt chose that night to employ a different illustration. He did not speak of the proposed large government expenditures as priming the pump of private enterprise but he likened them to the "trigger" which set off much larger amounts of private spending and circulation of buying power.

I was immediately reminded of a gangling mountain boy whose Pappy brought him down into the valley to go to school.

"What kind of subjects do you teach here?" asked the old man.

"Grammar, arithmetic, history, literature, algebra, trigonometry—" began the instructor.

"That's the stuff," broke in Pappy. "Fill him full o' trigger-nometry. He's the poorest shot in the family."

The President went on to refer to another aspect of his program in martial terms. "Let us not equip ourselves with two rounds of ammunition where three rounds may be necessary," he said.

Now I am sure I have neighbors who, if they had caught the full possible import of those references to triggers and ammunition, would have been positive that something ominous and sinister was in the wind. They would not have slept that night and would have peered from their shutters in the morning expecting to see shooting in the streets and newspaper headlines proclaiming a coup d'état.

I must admit I watched the newspaper a bit nervously for several days myself. I was not sure whether to look for proclamations of a dictatorship or for the editorial thunder that would surely break loose when vigilant guardians of the people's liberties discovered what I had discovered. I was not quite certain which development to dread the more.

I hugged my secret to my breast. I felt that I held the public composure and tranquillity as if in trust. Imagine, I pray you, my feelings through those awful days.

But gradually I have taken hope. And reassurance. Nothing has happened. Apparently the President meant nothing more by those phrases than by others he might have used. Or than by some that he has used—such as promising to cut the budget one-fourth. So I really do feel safer now.

To be sure, he is preparing to go for a short cruise out of Charleston on the Navy's new cruiser Philadelphia. But I do not know of any islands off the Carolina coast where he could pick up an army adequate to the subjugation of the United States. So I hesitantly share my secret with the citizenry of the nation in the hope that they may now also share my relief.

T. A. N.

Arlington, Va.

Mirror of World Opinion

Czechoslovakia's Turn

THE situation which the Sudeten German rally and the Henlein pronunciamento have presented to Czechoslovakia may be faintly pictured, perhaps, by imagining the whole of our Pacific coast region up to and beyond the strategic barrier of the Rockies solidly populated by naturalized Japanese, whose autocratic leader, declaring himself wholly imbued with the ideology of the Mikado's empire, should insist upon complete freedom to establish it within his territory and at the same time demand a pro-Japanese orientation from Washington. This would be a partial parallel. It does not suggest the age-old character of the minority problem among the close-packed races of Central Europe—there is almost nothing in American experience to make that vivid—and it does not show the many justifications for Sudeten German bitterness and the many economic and social reasons which have impelled them to enroll under the grim banner of Nazi Germany. But it does show clearly enough the utterly impossible situation which has now been created within the Czechoslovakian state.

—*Herald Tribune*, New York.

Brays

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue is a news item telling of a celebration at Columbia, Tennessee, participated in by a "braying mule." May I remind you that this is a biological impossibility. Asses bray. Mules, being a sterile cross between a horse and an ass, can produce but a vague, hoarse sound.

MYRON HOWARD ROSS

Chickasha, Okla.

The Wide Horizon

Australia's "Empty Spaces"

By Lachie McDonald

MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA'S "vast and empty spaces" is an overworked and widely misunderstood phrase since dictatorship countries began their crusades for colonies.

It is true that the Australian continent is vast and, on map appearances, decidedly empty. What maps and population totals don't tell casual students is that hundreds of square Australian miles lack the rainfall to take a more intensive population of people or stock or plants. Sand and sun-baked rocks defy settlement.

As it is, the settlement of country suitable for settlement is invested with such a multitude of local difficulties that Australia is justifiably wary of large-scale immigration schemes. Past experience has proved the folly, personal as well as national, of rushing ill-trained migrants onto holdings selected from centers hundreds of miles distant. Rules that make for successful settlement in one corner of a state have too often led to partial failure in another part of the same state, and to complete failure in other states.

But Australia does need more trained settlers and more skilled industrial workers. It has been promised a resumption of British migration before the end of the year and the promise has come from Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, a man well aware of the weaknesses in previous schemes.

Because depression memories are still so sharp, trades union leaders fight every migration proposal likely to affect the employment of local labor. There is only one migrant settlement scheme against the quiet extension of which no word has been raised. Not only is it the most successful in Australian experience, but it more than compensates for an internal country-to-city drift.

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This plan was conceived at Oxford University by Kingsley Fairbridge, born in Grahamstown, South Africa, in 1885. It entails the transfer of good-type orphan children from crowded United Kingdom cities to farm training schools in the Dominions. Fairbridge came to Australia in 1912 and established the first Empire farm training school at Pinjarra, fifty miles from the West Australian capital of Perth. The success of Pinjarra needs no recounting and today there are other Fairbridge schools in New South Wales, Victoria, and in British Columbia.

United Kingdom opinion favors this type of migration and, in October, 1936, the Times of London went as far as to express the fervent hope that it would extend to every Australian state and to every British Dominion.

During training they live as normally as children in ordinary homes. General schooling occupies the children until they are fourteen and then their education is continued on vocational lines, boys being trained for farm work and girls for domestic service.

At fifteen to sixteen they go out to work but they are still under the supervision of an efficient Fairbridge after-care department. Their employers are carefully chosen and half their wages are compulsorily saved. By the time the Fairbridge farm school's direct responsibilities cease at twenty-one, the average saving of each boy who has passed through the first Australian school has been about £80. Nearly 800 Pinjarra products are in regular Australian employment today and, for the 75 to 100 who are periodically ready for positions, there are always from 1,500 to 2,000 employers' applications.

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Local training provides these future settlers with a knowledge of Australian farming problems, as well as an appreciation of national ideals and character.

A Melbourne Church of England vicar, the Rev. R. G. Nichols, has adopted the latter point as the guiding rule of a boys' settlement scheme which is really an offshoot of the Fairbridge one. During the depression he established a farm school for unemployed Victorian boys and now he plans to acquire four more properties and use each of them for training twenty United Kingdom fourteen-year-old orphan boys side by side with twenty Australian lads. He goes to England soon with the blessings of an influential local committee and a determination to raise £50,000 from United Kingdom sympathizers.

Thus Australia is itself planning to fill its "empty spaces" with settlers it has trained in local practices. With a measure of government assistance, they should eventually bring into cultivation the arable acres that represent the small, unsettled proportion of the "vast and empty spaces" apparently the subject of numerous overseas colonizing dreams.

Moreover, it has been suggested that manufacturers' organizations should subsidize training schools of similar type for turning other young migrants into skilled Australian artisans and tradesmen. Child training seems the one sure way of avoiding the costly settlement mistakes of the past, and still strengthen Australia's white population. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Lyons' plans for the resumption of British migration are being awaited with considerable Australian interest.